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LAST EDITION

## AMERICAN POLICY ON SHIPPING ISSUE STIRS NORWEGIANS

Shipowners Union at Christiania  
Complains of Treatment Meted  
Out by American Authorities  
—Says Proposals Refused

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Tuesday).—A very scathing criticism of American treatment of Norwegian shipping interests is contained in a report of the special committee appointed by the Norwegian Shipowners Union to investigate questions concerning America's shipping policy and the construction of Norwegian ships at American yards. During 10 months of positively fruitless negotiations, the report states, Norwegian owners have been met with expressions of sentiments from officials in Washington, "which formerly we were not accustomed to attribute to American citizens."

The committee's report gives the history of the negotiations with the American authorities, regarding the completion of Norwegian construction contracts and shipping arrangements generally. Although Norwegian shipowners have put capital exceeding \$15,000,000 in American contracts, the American Shipping Board has not paid one cent of compensation for a requisitioned ship or remuneration for using them, although most of these ships have been sailing under an American charter for nine months.

The report maintains that the American Shipping Board always refused the Norwegian owners' conditions, although the latter were conceived in the most friendly spirit and involved considerable sacrifice of Norwegian interests. The only counterproposal from the board, the report indicates, was synonymous with ruin for a great part of the Norwegian contract owners.

"To speak plainly," the report adds, "the American methods of procedure have brought serious difficulties, not only to the directors but also to the shareholders and banks which, trusting in American uprightness, financed Norwegian tonnage contracts, thus bringing the American shipbuilding industry to its present level."

"While not expecting any reward from America, we believe we are entitled to just treatment, including reasonable payment and interest and compensation for ships ordered in the United States, and the large amount of capital which, since the requisitions, has been invested there."

The Norwegian Shipowners Union, which represents practically the country's entire seagoing mercantile fleet, represented at the end of May 1,778,000 tons of shipping as compared with 2,295,000 tons last May. K. F. Knudsen, president of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce, will continue to represent the union in London.

## PROMISE OF IRISH LANDS EXPLAINED

Mr. Samuels Tells House of  
Commons That the Aim Is to  
Benefit All Irish Soldiers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.  
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—Dealing with the proposed grant of land to Irish recruits, according to Lord French's proclamation, Mr. Herbert Samuels, Attorney-General for Ireland, explained in the House of Commons today that the proposal was intended to apply to all Irish soldiers who enlisted at any time during this war and priority of enlistment and length of service would certainly be factors.

The general effect of the proposal would be to secure to soldiers who were not tenants nor proprietors of land the same privileges regarding the purchase of untenantable land as were already enjoyed by tenants and proprietors of holdings, subject to the conditions governing the Act for the Relief of Congestion.

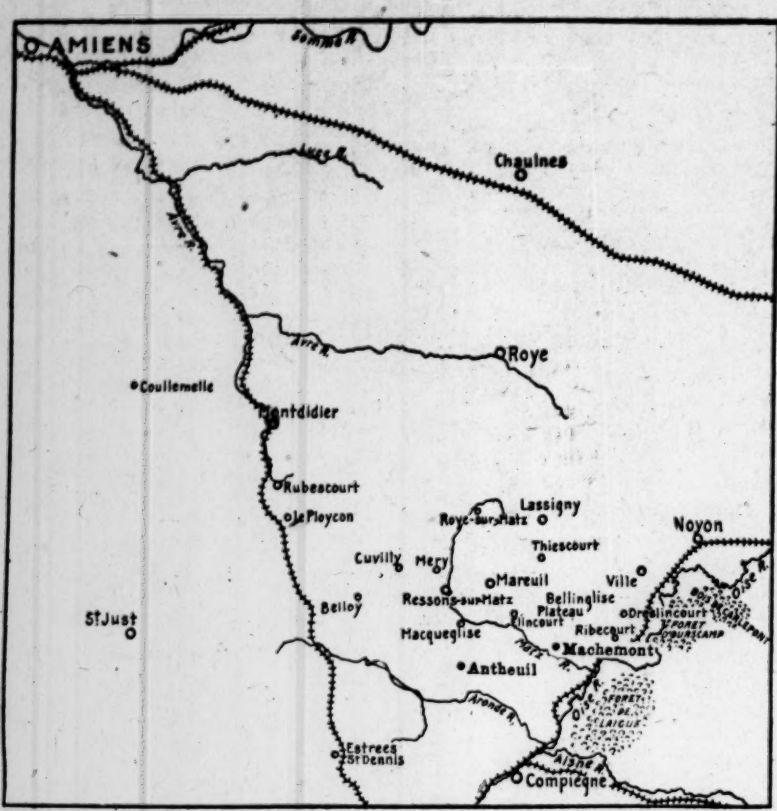
The policy of settling a former service man on land was initiated by the Small Holdings Act of 1916, which applied to Great Britain only, and the proposed legislation would extend the idea to Ireland, with due regard to the differences of the Irish land tenure.

Mr. Samuels was pressed to say whether the offer made for the voluntary recruits who were now desired would be dealt with subsequently to all demands by Irish soldiers who had already served, and he repeated his statement regarding priority and length of service.

Replying to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Bonar Law promised a day for discussion of the matter, if there was a general desire for it.

At question time, Lord Robert Cecil announced that an amended military convention with the United States had been signed on June 3, and would be ratified as soon as possible.

AUSTRIA WARNS HER SUBJECTS  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The Austrian Government has issued a warning that it will not hesitate to suppress by all available means any attempt to initiate a political offensive in Austria, according to a Vienna dispatch to the German papers. Such a political offensive was hinted at by a resolution adopted by the "Congress of Oppressed Nationalities" recently held in Rome.



From Amiens to Compiègne  
Map shows the scene of the fighting on the western front

## GERMANS TRY TO STRAIGHTEN FRONT

Effort Fails Before Stubborn  
French Resistance — French  
Counter-Attack Inflicts Heavy  
Defeat on the German Forces

War summary specially written for The  
Christian Science Monitor

The battle which has continued, with interruptions, from the 21st of March, when the first vast German onslaught was launched against the British Fifth Division, before St. Quentin, is still continuing, and continuing with such violence and such persistence on the German part, in spite of their colossal losses, that it is coming to be believed, from information this paper has received, by the military authorities in England, that if no substantial progress is made by the Germans within the next few weeks, it may prove the last battle of the war. The most hopeful sign of the moment is the fact that it has now been ascertained that, for the first time, the reserves of the Crown Prince of Bavaria have been thrown in to support the army group of the Crown Prince in the new offensive. This fact, coupled with the discovery that the classes of 1919 and 1920 are being used by von Hindenburg between Montdidier and Rheims, shows the German manpower to be approaching a crisis, which has not been in any way ameliorated by the reckless loss of life, which has been displayed in the latest attempt simultaneously to straighten the right flank of the salient made in the advance to Château Thierry, and to find a way down the valleys of the Oise and the Marne to Paris.

The latest phase of the fighting has developed into an immediate effort to straighten out the German front so as to make it run from Montdidier across the Oise at Compiègne, and so southeast to Château Thierry. This would wipe out one angle of the great salient, and by the advance to Château Thierry, and would thus save von Hindenburg an enormous number of men who are now employed in guarding all the eccentricities of that line. Added to this is, of course, the ultimate intention of gaining possession of the main roads from Montdidier and Noyon to Paris. But the immediate objective is no doubt the straightening of the angle in the right flank of the new salient. For this purpose the German troops have been driven forward on that piece of the line which stretches from Montdidier to Noyon, with a recklessness which has not been surpassed since the war began. A private letter, received from the Flanders front, describes the losses inflicted on the Germans during the last attempt to reach Ypres, as slaughter of the most hideous nature. It is now insisted that this slaughter has been equalled if not surpassed in the effort of the Germans to force their way forward from the Montdidier-Noyon line. For the first time the Allies were more or less prepared for this attack, and though it has gained slightly, the fighting has been fluctuating, and the gains have been made with a disregard for losses which cannot possibly be maintained.

On Monday the Germans, driving forward with absolute recklessness, had driven a new salient into the French line with its apex almost touching the Aronde river, which flows into the Oise just north of Compiègne. Then came a heavy French counter-attack. The Germans were suddenly thrown back all along this front until they were established south of the line of villages formed by Belloy, St. Maur, and Macquellie. On Tuesday the French, still counter-attacking, drove the Germans out of Belloy, St. Maur, and occupied the outskirts of St. Maur. In this operation they captured a thousand prisoners and some guns. But they did more than this, for they succeeded in doubling the German salient into a couple of salients, by causing the line to curve

(Continued on page two, column one)

## HEARST PAPERS ARE DISCARDED IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Condemnation of the attitude of the Hearst newspapers in regard to the war has recently been expressed by individuals in public addresses at different points on the Pacific Coast and various clubs and organizations have taken action against these publications.

The Berkeley Defense Corps, a patriotic organization, recently passed resolutions calling upon citizens to cease reading, advertising in, or buying these publications, the idea of members of this organization being that attacks upon Japan at this time are inimical to the interests of the United States.

The Sierra Madre Club of Los Angeles, consisting of 600 members, has excluded the Hearst newspapers and magazines, and 300 citizens of Santa Monica have formed what is called a vigilance committee and agreed to cease reading these papers and magazines.

## CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL FOCH

Head of British Military Mission  
in United States Believes  
Commander of Allies Is Able  
to Meet German Offensive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.  
BOSTON, Mass.—Perfect confidence in the ability of General Foch, in charge of the allied forces on the western front, to withstand the German offensive was expressed by Lieut.-Gen. G. T. M. Bridges, head of the British Military Mission in the United States, at a dinner tendered him last evening at the Country Club in Brookline by his countrymen and former countrymen in this city. With the general was Col. W. C. Wilson, his chief of staff.

Lieutenant-General Bridges expressed amazement at the war preparations in the United States and the unanimity with which the people of the United States have risen in the support of the war.

"The flow of troops from this country to Europe is at the rate of 250,000 a month," he continued, "and nothing can stop it—certainly not the Kaiser with his little U-boats."

"This war is now a question of man-power. That is what the present crisis is turning upon. This country is furnishing the men and fortunately under the unified command these men can be quickly trained."

"We have today 200,000 American troops brigaded with British and French soldiers and this intimate association will have a far-reaching effect on the future of the conflict as the men gain to know each other better, for men get to know and to respect each other when they fight side by side."

"The situation in Russia has thrown the Allies on the defensive for the time being, so it is unlikely that there will be any great offensive on the part of the Allies this year."

"Of course, one of the greatest factors in the situation to us is the spirit which the men of the New World are bringing to the front with their fresh blood and courage. This is inspiring to the Allies, for in the fifth year they are going heavy."

Lieutenant-General Bridges said much depended on the attitude of the civil population at home. The men at the front will fight if the people at home back them up. They feel certain they will win the war if the civilians hang out. He said the spirit of the people of the United States is genuinely inspiring. In conclusion he said: Thank God, this great nation is behind us, and that it is being directed by its great President."

## SUBMARINE BASE IN MEXICO SUSPECTED

People in Texas Convinced That  
Oil for U-Boats Is Being  
Supplied From Tampico —  
Cache May Be Off Yucatan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information has been received here from Texas that the people along the coast and border of that State are convinced that the German submarines that are preying upon the commerce off the Atlantic Coast are receiving their supplies of crude oil from Tampico. So strong is this conviction in the Lone Star State that it is probable the State and Navy departments will be appealed to immediately to take action that will uncover and destroy the submarine base without loss of time and restore coastwise commerce to something like normal conditions.

The people of Texas have a double motive in urging quick action in this situation. The first is patriotic, and is actuated by a desire to defeat Germany's submarine campaign on this side. The other concerns the Texas people locally. They foresee further difficulties with Mexico if the oil traffic between Tampico and the submarine base is not stopped instantly, and Texas desires a continuance of peace with Mexico.

The Christian Science Monitor, seeking information over a period of several days from persons having an intimate knowledge of this vast problem from the Virginia capes to the capital itself, finds the following facts:

1. There is no evidence that the submarine or submarines which have sunk 18 ships in nine days have left this coast.

2. There is no evidence that the raid is sporadic; on the contrary, it is continuing.

3. So far as official information shows, submarines have not been built which could remain on this side more than six days without replenishment of fuel at a base or from a mother ship, for a return voyage to Germany.

4. Supplies must be furnished on this side either by a mother ship, from a base, or both.

5. By the application of the doctrine of exclusive opportunity, Tampico is the only port on this side where fuel oil can be obtained by Germany.

6. German agents and spies are active in and around Tampico.

7. As early as 1916 Germany foresaw war with the United States and prepared for the very situation that exists today. Positive information was given the government by The Christian Science Monitor's informant that Germany was establishing bases among the keys off the coast of Yucatan in that year.

According to information given this bureau, the Mexican Government is not necessarily guilty of participating in this oil traffic, or even of having knowledge of it. Persons familiar with conditions about Tampico believe that fuel oil in barrels is surreptitiously removed in the night on small vessels by German agents and taken to bases hidden among keys off Yucatan and there sunk in shallow water, concealed in places known to the German submarine commanders. Other supplies, and even food, may be similarly concealed.

What measures shall be taken to meet the urgent demand from Texas, provided the State and Navy departments shall take official cognizance of them, will necessarily be secret. It is felt that if sufficiently strong evidence were presented at Mexico City by this government the Carranza Foreign Office would be forced at least to a passive cooperation in revealing the truth of this condition.

## FIRST SESSION OF IMPERIAL CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—At the first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet, held today at 10 Downing Street, with Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, presiding, Canada was represented by Sir Robert Borden, Premier; New Zealand, by Mr. W. F. Massey; and Sir Joseph Ward, South Africa, by the Hon. H. Burton, K. C. In addition to Lieutenant-General Smuts, and Newfoundland, by the Rt. Hon. W. F. Lloyd, K. C.

Lord Milner was the first of the British Ministers to arrive, and was followed by Mr. George Barnes, Labor representative in the War Cabinet. Mr. Walter Long, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Lord Curzon were early arrivals.

There was a large crowd in Downing Street to watch the ministers arriving for an event which will probably mark a definite stage in British history. The Imperial War Cabinet was entertained at luncheon by the Prime Minister following this meeting.

Imperial Conference Meeting  
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Mr. Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is presiding officer at the first meeting of the Imperial Conference, being held today.

## SHERIFF OUSTED FOR NOT PUSHING DRY LAW

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Governor and council voted today to remove T. Herbert White, sheriff of Penobscot County, for failure to enforce the Prohibition Law.

Sheriff White, who was serving his third term, recently was summoned to appear before the Governor and council to show cause why he should not be dismissed because of failure to see that the liquor law was strictly enforced. Records obtained from the railroad and express company and introduced by the prosecution showed that in a period of 146 days, beginning Jan. 1, more than 212 tons of intoxicating liquors had been received at Bangor, the county seat of Penobscot, without seizure or complaint by the sheriff.

The action by the council was taken under authority of a constitutional amendment adopted at a special election last year. Sheriff White was ordered to vacate the office next Wednesday. Governor Milliken appointed Arthur L. Thayer, a lawyer, as his successor.

## TREATY DISCUSSION PROPOSAL KILLED

President Wilson's Disapproval  
Causes the Senate to Vote  
Down by 50 to 23 an Amend-  
ment Embodying This Idea

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President

Wilson's disapproval today killed a proposal in the Senate for the open discussion of treaties, Senators voting down, 50 to 23, an amendment by Senator Borah of Idaho, embodying the proposal, which had been offered as an amendment to the resolution of Senator Underwood of Alabama, for curtailing Senate debate during the war.

Most of those favoring the Borah amendment were Republicans, while the Democrats voted almost solidly against the proposal. The roll call follows:

Democrats for: Chamberlain, Johnson (S. D.), Nugent and Vardaman. Total four.

Republicans for: Baird, Borah, Cummins, Fall, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Johnson (Cal.), Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Kenyon, Lenroot, McNary, New Norris, Sherman, Smith (Mich.), Sterling and Townsend. Total 19, making total for, 23.

Democrats, against: Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Culberson, Guion, Hitchcock, Kendrick, King, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shield, Simmons, Smith (Ariz.), Smith, (Ga.), Smith, (Md.), Smith, (S. C.), Swanson, Thomas, Thompson Tillman, Trammell, Underwood and Willey. Total 36.

Republicans, against: Brandegee, Dillingham, Hale, Harding, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Page, Poindexter, Smoot, Sutherland and Warren. Total 14.

Of members paired or absent it was announced that Senators Curtis, La Follette, Wadsworth, and Watson, Republicans, also favored the amendment.

This action was taken after the President had given an interpretation of his statement to Congress last January in favor of "open diplomacy." To quiet the Senate controversy over the proposal, Senator Borah of Idaho, for public consideration of treaties, he made it known that his advocacy of open diplomacy was not in reference to the Senate Executive discussion of treaties, in which he recommends no change, but meant the publication of treaties after their ratification.

The President's views were given in a letter to Secretary Lansing, a copy of which was sent to Chairman Hitchcock of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Hitchcock said he would present them to the Senate before the vote, set for 1 o'clock, on the Borah Amendment to the resolution of Senator Underwood of Alabama for limiting Senate debate.

In his letter, the President, explaining his statement in his address of Jan. 8, advocating "open covenants of peace openly arrived at," said he had particular reference to the prevalent practice in Europe of keeping secret those treaties that had been ratified.

Treaties, he indicated in his letter, should be made public after their negotiation. The processes of negotiations, however, he suggested, could be better satisfied without undue publicity which might embarrass their course.

The President's letter said: "I wish you would be kind enough to formulate a careful and conclusive memorandum for the use of the committee of the Senate with regard to the inclosed resolution. I take it for granted that you feel as I do, that this is no time to act as the resolution prescribed, and certainly when I pronounced for open diplomacy, I meant not that there should be no private discussions of delicate matters, but that no secret agreements should be entered into and that all international relations, when fixed, should be open, above board and explicit."

The memorandum requested from Secretary Lansing was not submitted to Senator Hitchcock and was said not to have yet been completed.

## FOES OF DRY LAW FOR UNITED STATES ON THE DEFENSIVE

Probable Early Adoption of  
Jones Amendment Is Met by  
Claim That Federal Supreme  
Court Would Set It Aside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The latest obstacle seen projected into the path of national war-time prohibition is the possible action of the Supreme Court of the United States. As soon as it became apparent that the introduction of the Jones amendment would, in all probability, lead to bone-dry legislation within a few months, the contention was immediately raised in some quarters that if Congress should enact such legislation as it undoubtedly will, the Supreme Court might hold it unconstitutional. The decision handed down recently in the case of the Child Labor Law was pointed at as indicating what the Supreme Court might possibly do.

The supporters of the amendment, however, refuse to be influenced by arguments which they declare are purely hypothetical and have no bearing whatever on the merits of the pending legislation. It is recognized that in the nature of things the opponents of national prohibition would raise some obstacle, real or imaginary, once the objections of the President and of Mr. Hoover were squarely met, as they are met in the pending amendment.

Senator Jones, the author of the amendment, and Senator Sheppard gave it as their opinion that there is no reason in the world to anticipate that bone-dry legislation enacted by Congress for the more efficient prosecution of the war would be void because a violation of the fundamentals of the Constitution. It was also pointed out that there is no similarity whatever between the Child Labor Law and such a law as is now considered by Congress.

The Child Labor Act was declared unconstitutional, not because Congress did not have the right to legislate on interstate commerce, but because the government conceded in court that its real object was not to control commerce, but to control industrial conditions within states. Under the pending amendment, nothing is to be confiscated. It merely seeks to conserve foodstuffs and to maintain and increase the efficiency of the national man-power in time of war, and these, it is contended, are subjects which clearly come within the powers and the duties of Congress, and on which in all probability the Supreme Court will never be asked to pass.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture meets today to consider the Food Stimulation Bill, but the important decision will be on the disposition of the Randall and the Jones amendments. Instead of handing over the obsequies of the Randall amendment to the enemies of prohibition, all the indications now point to the adoption of the Jones amendment in some form or other. Only two members of the committee are against dry legislation, and consequently no serious difficulty is anticipated in committee. Senator Sheppard, who is to some extent the Administration spokesman in the committee, declared on Tuesday that the President had in no way indicated that he would oppose the amendment, and added that he had no reason to believe opposition would be encountered from that quarter.

The fact is that the quick acceptance of the Hoover challenge by Congress took the wind out of the sails of the opponents of the amendment. Further, it is contended that it is no longer practicable for prohibition senators and congressmen to go on record against prohibition on the ground that pressure is brought to bear on the President. In fact all arguments, flimsy as they were, have been fully met or exploded, and the argument regarding the constitutionality of the amendment is considered more flimsy and more futile than the others.

## Doctor Urges Prohibition

Stand Is Taken by New American  
Medical Association President

CHICAGO, Ill.—National prohibition for the benefit of military and civil populations alike was a feature of the address of Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan of Chicago, when he was installed last night as president of the American Medical Association.

"The health of the men is better looked after in the army and navy than it is when the men are in civil life," he declared.

Dr. Bevan said the elimination of alcoholic drink was the greatest single factor that could be controlled in the interest of public health.

## New Jersey Drives Win

TRENTON, N. J.—Seven local option elections in central and southern New Jersey resulted on Tuesday in five victories for the drys and two for the wets.

## M. CAILLAUX TO TESTIFY

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—As Joseph Caillaux, the former Premier, was being brought from the Santé prison today to testify before Captain Bouchardon, who is investigating the charge of treason against M. Caillaux, another prisoner in the same party made his escape.

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GERMANS TRY TO  
STRAIGHTEN FRONT

(Continued from page one)

south from Courcelles to St. Maur, and then north to Elincourt, and then south again to Macheumont. It was here at Macheumont that the only advantage in the day's fighting remained to the Germans. And when General Petain's dispatches were sent off, the battle was still continuing violently.

On the whole the fighting of the last twenty-four hours has done much to stabilize the allied front, and to make the position of the Germans more precarious, and it is this reduction of German man-power, both by actual fighting and by the zigzagging of his line which constitutes General Foch's present method of resistance.

## Reserves Utilized

Prince Rupprecht's Divisions on the Montdidier-Noyon Sector

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that some of Prince Rupprecht's reserve divisions have made their appearance on the Montdidier-Noyon sector. This is the first occasion since May 27 offensive opened that Prince Rupprecht's reserves have been used on the Crown Prince's front.

The French are fighting magnificently and are taking full advantage of the fact that the attack west of Noyon was known to be in preparation a week or more before its commencement. The Pollus are contesting every foot of the road to Compiègne and their resistance is such that the German progress must prove enormously costly.

The Christian Science Monitor representative gathered the impression that the next four or five weeks are likely to prove an anxious period for the Allies, and although the sector of the present offensive is the smallest this year, the battle may prove the most decisive of any.

Regarding the Russian situation, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that signs of disintegration are making their appearance in the Bolshevik ranks. The authority for this statement was dubious as to the effectiveness of the American commercial mission to Russia.

## French Aerial Report

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The War Office issued the following statement last night on aviation:

"Our day bombing machines continued their operations on June 10, despite the bad weather, against points of a more exposed nature on the battlefield. Airplane groups, flying low, dropped projectiles on enemy concentrations, dispersing reinforcing troops and causing considerable losses.

"Certain squadrons made sorties, and during the day eight tons of explosives were employed in this manner, giving the best results.

"On the night of June 10-11 the bombing of enemy's rear areas was continued actively. Our escadrilles dropped 20 tons of projectiles on convoys, cantonnements and railway stations, as well as on two munition depots. An explosion occurred in the region of Chaumes, another in the neighborhood of Soissons. A fire also is reported to have broken out in the station at Fismes. On June 10 four German planes and one captive balloon were brought down by our pursuit machines."

## British Air Statement

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official statement on aerial operations last night says:

"British airmen on the French battle front worked early and late, bombing enemy troops, transports and ammunition dumps, guns and trenches, and attacking from a low elevation every target along the roads behind the fighting line. The British shot down six airplanes and drove seven down out of control, losing five machines themselves."

## Negro Troops in Action

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Negro troops, supported by Entente allied tanks, which did great execution, delivered a brilliant counter-attack and recaptured the crest running southwest of Macquigle, between Perte farm and Loges farm.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Among the notable feats of arms during Monday night, says Reuters' correspondent at French headquarters, was the magnificent counter-attack of native African troops, supported by tanks, which enabled the French to retake La Porte Farm on a crest of 370 feet high, just west of the Compiègne road, together with the high ground north of it.

## French in Mesopotamia

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A French advance in Macedonia is reported by the War Office. The statement says:

"Southwest of Pogradetz French troops, after a brilliant engagement, occupied Crete, Kamia and the villages of Strelakass and Popolsti, capturing 140 prisoners, including two officers, three mortars, numerous machine guns and important food and munitions supplies."

## French Press on Situation

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—The battle along the front continues with fury. Attacks and counter-attacks follow each other without interruption. The losses of the Germans are formidable. The evening journals in reviewing the results which have been obtained during the last two days by the Germans agree that they

are not to be ignored, but doubt that they were worth the losses the Germans suffered.

"Along the whole front," says the Journal des Debats, "the situation is not modified sensibly. The general immediate objective of the enemy is Compiègne, but this city has not been reached. The advance along the right bank of the Oise is not sufficient to disturb our positions, on the opposite bank of the river between the Oise and the Aisne. On the other end of the line the situation upon the plateau of Montdidier is not changed."

"Our command is allowing the enemy to weaken his forces in attacks which are inevitably extremely costly, and is awaiting the moment when the enemy's fatigue permits our reserves to be engaged with every probability of success," writes the Temps' military critic in dealing with Tuesday's statement from the War Office.

"That we have retired is indisputable," he writes, "but a favorable reaction executed in the center of the battlefield gives proof of the resolution and valor of our soldiers."

## General Von Stein's Statement

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—"A great part of the French army has been beaten," General von Stein, the Prussian War Minister, declared in a speech to the Reichstag, according to Berlin advices.

"The so-called Foch reserve army no longer exists," he asserted.

"The success of the Crown Prince's carefully prepared attacks against the French and British on the Chemin des Dames front on May 27, inflicted one of the gravest defeats the Entente has suffered during the entire war."

General von Stein made these statements in a review of the military situation at the second reading of the army budget in the Reichstag yesterday.

"Besides his losses in men," he continued, "the enemy suffered an enormous loss in war matériel and equipment. Immense stores of ammunition which were heaped up along the lines of communication behind the front of the defeated French Army likewise fell into our hands, just as previously we captured enormous stores from the British Army."

The number and the strength of the American troops up to the present were far below what reports spread by the Entente had led Germany to expect, he added.

American troops had made their appearance on the battle front, he continued, but only at the moment when the German advance had come to a halt on the Marne.

"They, too, like the French reserves," he declared, "were thrown into the battle in vain counter-attacks, and suffered the same fate."

Other American troops, he said, were on quiet sections of the front.

In alluding to the recent German successes, General von Stein said: "The ground for these successes was prepared by the mighty blows dealt the British Army in the battle of Arras and before Mont Kemmel. Only by throwing the French reserves on the Somme and in Flanders the enemy able to patch up the torn British front. The French divisions tied in support of the British Army were naturally lacking on the Chemin des Dames and the exhausted British divisions put in at this point could not long withstand the weight of the German attack. With unexampled rapidity, exceeding even that of the advance on the Italian front of the previous autumn, the attack was carried vigorously across the Aisne to the Marne."

## British Airmen Active

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Twenty-one enemy airplanes have been destroyed on the Italian front by British air forces, according to today's War Office statement reporting on the British operations in this area.

## Japan's Aid

Service of the United Press Associations

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"I am sure that if exigencies of the conflict require us to call upon our allies for fresh efforts, Japan will live up to its obligations," the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, declared today at a luncheon to the Japanese mission.

## Some Surprises Probable

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—There will be some surprises on the western front when the American program is in full working order, says a correspondent of The Times in concluding today his authorized description of the work of the American forces in France.

## Paris Defense Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Thursday has been appointed the day for the meeting of the Municipal Council, under presidency of Adrien Mithouard, for consideration of such measures as may be deemed necessary. The committee presided over by General Dubail is busy with the defense organization, but these activities should be regarded merely as precautionary, and not in the least denoting any anticipation of the menace to Paris increasing. It is the duty of the Parisian authorities to eliminate all elements of surprise in the defense preparations of the French capital.

The long-range bombardment continues, with a certain amount of material damage, but few casualties. The tone of the press continues confident, though the opinion is expressed that a further stage of the battle will extend to the British front simultaneously with the entrance of the German navy into the struggle.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday says:

Fighting activity, which has been moderate throughout the day, revived only on both sides of the Somme. After the firing had greatly increased, the enemy attacked in the evening between

the Ancre and the Somme. A local break-through by the enemy on the Corbie-Braye road was brought to a standstill by a counter-attack. On the rest of the front the attack broke down with sanguinary losses.

During the two storming days, the attack by the army of General von Hutier led to the intended results and put us in possession of the hilly district southwest of Noyon. The thrust was directed against the strongest position of the enemy, who was deeply echeloned in preparation for the attack. In spite of this, the French divisions could not withstand the impetuous shock of our troops.

Divisions of the French reserves, who were brought up for centralized counter-attacks, were also repulsed yesterday in bitter fighting.

On the right wing of the attack the troops under General von Oetinger maintained the lines which had been captured from the enemy south of Assainvillers against violent counter-attacks.

The troops of General von Ebern are fighting in the neighborhood of Courcelles and Mery. On both sides of the highway between Roye and Estrees-St. Denis they captured the ridge east of Mery, broke through the fourth enemy position and threw him back on the Aronde River.

In spite of the stubborn enemy defense, the troops of General von Schoeller fought their way across the Matz, and, after storming the heights of Marquiesle and Vignemont, pressed forward in an uninterrupted assault as far as Antheuil.

In continuous fighting General Hoffmann's corps penetrated the enemy's position and outflankments on the heights south of the Thiescourt. On the slopes running south to the Oise we pressed forward as far as Ribecourt.

The number of prisoners has increased by more than 10,000, thus raising the number of prisoners captured by the army group of the German Crown Prince since May 27 to about 75,000.

On the front, from the Oise to Reims, the situation is unchanged. Renewed attacks launched by the enemy northwest of Chateau Thierry broke down with heavy losses.

Last night's report says: On the battlefield southwest of Noyon renewed French counter-attacks failed, with the heaviest losses for the enemy.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British War Office issued the following statement on Tuesday night: The number of prisoners captured by us in a successful operation carried out last night south of Morlaucourt is 298, including five officers.

There is nothing further of special interest to report.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The battle continued during last night on the front between Montdidier and the River Oise, without great change in the situation, the War Office announced today.

On the French left additional progress was made by French troops in the region east of Mery and Genlis Wood. Near the center, along the Aronde front, in the region of St. Maur, the Loge Farm and Antheuil, the French repulsed violent attacks by the enemy. Despite repeated efforts, the Germans on the French right were not able to debouch on the south bank of the Matz River.

The French are holding in that part of the battle area south of Chevriecourt and Marest-sur-Matz.

South of the Aisne on the front between Soissons and the Marne, the Germans attacked this morning. Fighting is going on between the river and the Villers-Cotterets Forest. Violent combats are being fought on the front of Donniers, Cutry and south of Ambly.

The French War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement: The battle continued today from Montdidier to the Oise.

On the left our troops, supported by tanks, counter-attacked this afternoon along a front of 12 kilometers, between Rubescourt and St. Maur, and despite desperate resistance on the part of the enemy, reached the southern approaches of Le Fretoy, captured the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer and carried our lines more than two kilometers to the east of Mery.

We have also re-taken Belloy and Genlis Wood and reached the southern outskirts of St. Maur.

The enemy, who suffered heavy losses, left more than a thousand prisoners and several guns in our hands.

In the center, the Germans, who had succeeded in pushing forward to the south of Loge Farm and Antheuil, were driven back beyond these two points by our troops acting in concert with adjoining units.

On the right the enemy increased his pressure, seeking to gain the Matz Valley. Several violent attacks launched against Chevriecourt were repulsed.

The enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in Macheumont and Bethancourt, which was bitterly disputed. South of the Ourcq River the American troops this morning brilliantly captured Belleau Wood and took 300 prisoners.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The following statement was issued from Italian War Headquarters on Tuesday:

"At Monte Gorno in the Frenzela and Cortellazzo the hostile infantry vainly attempted surprise attacks."

"East of Caposile patrols drove back the enemy from the front lines, capturing a machine gun and two trench mortars, other arms and war matériel. Five hostile airplanes were brought down."

## CLASS DAY MARSHAL LEAVES

BOSTON, Mass.—Harvard lost its class-day marshal Tuesday when Ensign William T. Murray received orders to report at once for active service. James W. Angell, chairman of the class-day committee, will probably take the former football star's place at the exercises next week.

PLEA MADE FOR  
UNIFIED COMMAND

Archibald Hurd Sees Need for Complete Unity in Command of Navies in Mediterranean

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Writing in The Daily Telegraph, Archibald S. Hurd, a naval authority, pleads urgently for a unified command for the allied fleets in the Mediterranean, especially in view of the probable accession to the strength of the navies of the Central Powers through the acquisition by Germany of the bulk of the ships belonging to the former Russian Black Sea fleet.

The naval command in the Mediterranean, he points out, rests with the French, and in the Adriatic, with the Italians. The British naval forces in both these seas are acting under the French and Italian admirals, while the American and Japanese navies also are operating there and Greek and Brazilian naval participation is impending. Thus seven navies represented in the Mediterranean would be under divided command.

It is possible, he thinks, that eight capital ships of the Russian Navy, in addition to several cruisers, destroyers and submarines, will be equipped with trained German crews and issued from the Dardanelles at a moment selected by the enemy. These vessels, added to Austria's considerable fleet, would comprise a formidable force.

"In the light of these statements," he continues, "the Allies must be prepared for new and dramatic developments, and the proper remedy is to promote complete unity in the command of their naval forces. Something more is needed than the spirit of comradeship and mutual help."

Mr. Hurd notes a recent statement by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to a French newspaper, that the British, American, French and Italian fleets in the Mediterranean had to a certain extent adopted the policy of combining and brigading together various units of their fleets, and emphasizing the words "to a certain extent," he contends that this is not enough.

"There is only one way," he declares, "of insuring success at sea, namely, by placing the command of all the naval forces in the same theater under the control of a single staff presided over by an officer commanding the respect and allegiance of all the nationalities represented."

REASSURING VIEW OF  
THE FRENCH PREMIER

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A reassuring impression has been produced by a statement given in the Senate by the Premier, M. Clemenceau, in the situation at the front, according to the Havas Agency. He said that decisive results had been obtained at certain points with minimum forces and minimum losses, while the enemy losses had been enormous. He laid stress on the resources of the French Army, which at certain times had "crushed the German offensive. Details of the admirable American effort to dispatch new forces to France were given.

L'Echo de Paris states that there were crack divisions from General von Hutier's army in the enemy forces which were forced to retreat in the French counter-attack between Rubescourt and St. Maur. In the center, divisions of the guard commanded by General von Schoeller were repulsed.

Le Petit Journal calls attention to the fact that the appearance of certain elements of Prince Rupprecht's army mingled with General von Hutier's men indicates that the German losses were heavy, as the German staff is opposed to mixing forces from two different army groups.

The sole aim of the Entente, declares L'Homme Libre, now is to wear out the maximum number of the Germans while saving the allied reserves.

"If, as their communiqué implies," adds the newspaper, "the Germans stop in their present positions, their losses have been so great that the result will be a considerable gain for us, while even if they reach the line of Compiègne, Villers-Cotterets and Chateau-Thierry, and our numerical fighting strength remains theirs, Germany will have lost the advantage."

Noting that neutral newspapers are calling the present battle "The Battle of Paris," Le Matin says that the Germans will have to fight many battles and make up their minds to suffer incalculable losses before the capital is given over.

PRAEGER CASE  
IN REICHSTAG

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Germany has lodged a complaint in Washington, and asked for safeguards against such excesses as led to the lynching of Robert P. Praeger at Illinoisville, Ill., on April 4, according to a Wolff bureau telegram from Germany, quoting Privy Counselor Simons. In replying to a question asked by Herr Mueller of Meiningen in the Reichstag, Herr Simons is quoted as follows:

"The lynching of Praeger is a fact, and was committed for no other reason than that he was a German and sympathized with the German cause. The Swiss Minister at Washington has lodged a complaint, and asked for safeguards against such excesses."

"The United States admits the facts, but says that under the laws of Illinois, it cannot interfere. The investigation is proceeding, and legal steps are being taken for the future."

"The United States, which alleges it is warring against the 'Huns' in the interests of humanity, bears the main responsibility for the crime. The American Government permitted German hatred to be fanned amongst the American people. We cannot rest satisfied with the statement that the laws of Illinois are inadequate to

handle such a situation. The American Government must find ways to protect the rights and liberties of Germans in America."

"The German Government had repeatedly made known, through the Swiss Minister, that progress in this matter should be accelerated, whatever the conditions in the United States may be. The United States Government must, under all circumstances, see that such things do not occur again."

Herr Mueller said that a British paper had published a list of similar cases, and the Privy Councilor replied: "We are going into those cases, but we cannot deal only with those of German subjects."

BREST-LITOVSK  
TREATY REVISION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Buchain, Larin and Sokoloff, has arrived in Berlin from Moscow, with a view to undertaking a revision of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, proposed by the Soviet Government.

Service of the United Press Associations

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—Plans for the formation of a Russian army of workmen and peasants were outlined to the United Press representatives in recent interview given by General Parsky, formerly commander of the Russian forces at Riga, but now military chief of the Petrograd district.

"We are taking all measures possible for the defense of the country," he said, "inasmuch as Germany can break the Brest peace treaty whenever she wishes. We have not yet fully developed a plan of training workmen and peasants but in some places a tentative plan is in full operation."

"Universal military service is impossible at present. It will be possible only when order is restored. Until then we must adhere to the volunteer system, endeavoring to form the nucleus of a new great Russian Army. When the people are fully reawakened and order has been reestablished, we hope to organize effective resistance and regain Russia's sovereignty. As long as the present government lasts, we must submit and serve for Russia's sake."

ITALIANS TORPEDO  
AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Two Italian torpedo boats attacked two Austrian warships and 10 destroyers near the Dalmatian coast on Monday. Two torpedoes were sent into one battleship and one into the other and one of the destroyers which pursued the Italian warships after the encounter was damaged seriously. The Italian vessels returned safely to their base.

An official statement issued by the Italian Admiralty today follows: "At dawn on Monday near the Dalmatian Islands, two small Italian torpedo boats under command of Commander Rizzo Luigi de Millazzo attacked an Austrian naval division consisting of two large battleships of the Viribus Unitis class, and escorted by 10 destroyers. Our units, having boldly broken through the line of destroyers, hit the leading battleship with two torpedoes and the other with one and returned to their base unscathed. One of the destroyers which pursued them was damaged seriously."

The battleships of the Viribus Unitis type have a displacement of 20,010 tons, and a speed of approximately 20 knots an hour. Their armament consists of 12 12-inch, 12 5.9-inch, 25 smaller light and machine guns and four submerged torpedo tubes. Each vessel has a complement of 960 to 988 men.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY PRECAUTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—News from Austria-Hungary indicates that the authorities there are endeavoring to forestall any popular movement among subject nationalities of Monarchy as a result of developments since the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities in Rome. Troops in the interior are being reinforced, and the population warned that serious results may follow any outbreak.

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STANDING OF STATES  
ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 34.

Number that have voted to favor, 12.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 35.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 19.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 29.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 15, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

## BONNET ROUGE APPEALS

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—The council of revision has rejected the appeals of the men convicted of treason in connection with the famous Bonnet Rouge case.

On May 15 a court-martial in Paris found seven men guilty of treason in connection with the German propaganda carried out by the Germanophile newspaper, Bonnet Rouge. Of the men convicted, M. Duval, who was director of the newspaper, was sentenced to the extreme penalty, and six other defendants to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to 10 years.

Service of the United Press Associations

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The appeal of M. Duval, under sentence of capital punishment for treason, in connection with the Bonnet Rouge plot, has been rejected. It was officially announced today.

## AN IRISH DEBATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—An Irish debate took place in the House of Lords, yesterday, on the question whether the defense of realm regulations have been applied impartially as between Great Britain and Ireland. Lord Crawford argued that conditions in Ireland made it inexpedient to apply exactly the same regulations as might be desirable in other parts of the United Kingdom. Lord Beresford said, inequally was due to ministers being in a tight about Ireland, and Lord Selborne contended that the Irish farmer was receiving indulgence which was unjustifiable.

## SEAMEN MEET AT COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The question of indemnity for the families and dependents of seamen, whose ships have been torpedoed, embodied in the report of the International Federation, has been the subject of discussion at the International Seamen's convention now being held here. Among those present are American, English and neutral delegates. J. Havelock Wilson of London was re-elected president and C. Damm of Denmark secretary.

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## SPAIN, MOROCCO AND RAISULI

Spanish Government's Agreement With Moorish Brigand Chief—Morocco a "Pivot Point"

By the Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Some indication has recently been given in The Christian Science Monitor that not only is the veil being lifted from the strange progress of events in Spanish Morocco, but that the direction of those events is likely to undergo some decided changes in the near future, and that it is conceivable that Morocco may yet become one of the pivot points of the world war. That Germany has realized that possibility already has been shown in previous articles.

It is now being openly declared by authoritative and responsible persons in Madrid that, beyond all doubt, Morocco has already become the key and essence of Spain's international policy. The government for months and even years past—each succeeding government that is—has discouraged all reference in the newspapers to Moroccan affairs, and in one of the pivot points of the world war. That Germany has realized that possibility already has been shown in previous articles.

Despite the lack of published news, the public comes to understand that not only has Morocco, so far, proved a bad bargain in the colonial war, and that on present lines its prospects seem next to hopeless, making most Spaniards heartily wish they had never touched the zone, but that unless the realities are grappled with, and there is a drastic change of policy, it will involve Spain in international difficulties of the most serious character. What might be called a Morocco reform party is now being developed in political circles, and there is evidence that the government can no longer hold the true state of affairs secret nor continue on the old lines. For the first time for a long period some strong criticism and not a few revelations are beginning to appear in some of the journals, and it seems as if the hands of the government are about to be forced.

The main point of attack by those who feel that events in Morocco are fast tending in a direction that may prove fatal to Spanish interests, not merely there but elsewhere, is that the administration of General Jordana, the High Commissioner, is a failure, that the policy he has been pursuing is wrong, and that the pact with Raisuli was a mistake and is dangerous and bad. The last point is based up with the others, for, though General Jordana did not initiate the pact with Raisuli, he has been a chief supporter of it, carried it through, and is even called the man of the Raisuli agreement.

One significant development has already taken place: General Jordana has expressed his desire to be relieved of his post as High Commissioner and Resident-General, and has actually presented his resignation to the government. The latter has refused it, largely on the ground that to make a change of this character at this particular moment would be too dangerous. Recently, the Chamber, some reference was made to Moroccan affairs, and one of the deputies of the Left made sharp comments and insinuations regarding Moroccan administration. The government defended the High Commissioner; but it is stated that the latter felt that this defense was too lukewarm and that in consequence his position was untenable. At the same time, he said that the heavy work and responsibilities had become too much for him, and that it was time he had a rest. For these reasons he asked the government to relieve him of his command.

At the same time it was rumored in responsible political circles that a scheme was on foot for handing over the general commands of Melilla and the Tetuan-Larache zone to two young brigadier-generals, one of infantry and the other of cavalry, the first being at present a military governor in Andalusia, while the other occupies a position of confidence near to the King. At the time when these rumors were in circulation—and it may be said that they were much more than mere rumors, and had a solid basis—it was being urged that it was vitally necessary that in the highest and the secondary posts of the Moroccan administration persons should be appointed who had the qualities of tact, skill, and prudence. It is claimed that these have been sadly wanting in the officials charged with the conduct of Spanish affairs in Morocco so far.

However, the government says it is satisfied that General Jordana is the best man for the post of Resident-General at the present time, and after a recent sitting of the Cabinet an official note was issued in which it was stated that the government would be represented at the pending opening of the Ceuta-Tetuan Railway by the General, and it was added that "the Council of Ministers has been pleased to reassure him of its full confidence in him, and of its due appreciation of his services." It is understood that the government felt that the General has been the subject of calumnies by persons who have a prejudice against him, and that these seek to make him the medium of a general attack on Moroccan policy. The government also felt that General Jordana, by his knowledge and sympathy with Moroccan affairs, was the best man available for the post, and that it would

be an extremely delicate and complex task to attempt to substitute anyone else at the present moment.

This confidence in General Jordana is, however, by no means generally shared. His knowledge of Morocco is admitted, but it is held that he makes an enormous mistake in supporting the policy of cooperation with Raisuli, and that long ago he ought to have insisted on its abandonment. It is stated that Raisuli is in receipt of 100,000 pesetas a month from Spain, and all that he is doing now is to work in conjunction with the German agents and to prepare for a holy war against the troops of General Lyautey in the French zone.

Revelations, one after the other, are being made. The critics of Spanish policy are asking what business was on hand on an occasion last February when, in the camp of Dar-el-Gultum, Raisuli, the Kaid El Mekhnessi, and the German consul at Tetuan, a man named Bohn, had a long conference. It is asked why Raisuli has settled all his belongings in the Spanish zone on his son, Si El Khalil, to whom the Germans have conceded the protection of their nationality. There are inquiries as to what has been the object of the very frequent visits made to the camp of Raisuli in recent times by the German and Turkish agents, and what the German consul, whose name is Hell, is doing. Again it is asked who is responsible in the Spanish zone for the fact that some German officers went off in a Spanish launch to the Taza region, which circumstance was immediately followed by the sale of rifles and cartridges at abnormally low prices in the Moorish market, here in the Spanish zone.

It becomes clear that Raisuli is not so much playing a double game, as playing a great game of his own, in which he is being assisted by the Germans, upon whom he depends for the furtherance of his schemes. On their part, the German agents are not out just to help Raisuli, but have their own plans in view. For the present, while the Germans can depend on him and are getting what they want, Spain is getting nothing, and is being rapidly placed in a position full of danger. There have already been strong hints from Paris that the situation is becoming intolerable, and it is believed that there may now be some rapid diplomatic developments. The claim to Tangier is being swiftly strengthened in Spain. A year or two ago it was hardly mentioned; now it is continually heard. But responsible persons urge that on the one hand it would be stupid for Spain to press her claims during the war, and that, on the other, if she does the right thing in Morocco, and stops the organization by Raisuli and the Germans, which is obviously directed against the French zone, Tangier may quite likely fall to her after the war like a ripe apple, but that unless she acts now, and keeps her zone properly neutral, she may not be pleased with the consequences.

Some remarkable statements are made by Señor Manuel Aznar in a long and most outspoken attack on Spanish policy in Morocco, which appears in El Sol. He says that before the very eyes of the Spanish people Raisuli is preparing a holy war against the French troops in their own zone. He has practiced espionage in front of the Spanish authorities, big gatherings have been organized, and funds have been supplied to suspect Moors. Great demonstrations of skill and severity have been required by the French High Commissioner in order to cope with the thousand dangers that threaten the French zone from the Spanish side.

"Raisuli," Señor Aznar goes on, "is the pivot of this native policy or campaign that is being worked up in the Spanish zone. He receives money, provisions and arms from Spain and has the assistance of the Spanish High Commissioner and the Spanish army. Our pact with Raisuli is so shameful and makes such a painful and humiliating page for Spain, that one may say without fear of contradiction, that, as we have the protectorate of Northern Morocco, Raisuli has a protectorate over Spain. In the Spanish zone nothing is done unless Raisuli wishes it, or, rather, unless he allows it. The last time General Jordana went to Larache it was intended that he should be accompanied by troops, but Raisuli prohibited it. Raisuli does not recognize the khalif who is the Sultan's delegate, and we are certain that he would not recognize the High Commissioner, were it not for the fact that Spain has an establishment for administration and supply and he needs what he obtains from it."

"As a result of the pact with Raisuli one cannot go from Tetuan to Tangier, and more than that, one cannot go out in Tetuan at night without running the risk of assassination. Raisuli is a great deceiver and a cheat. He cheated General Lyautey in France, and now he is cheating Spain. We are his subjects, his slaves, and he has got us into a situation such as no power in the world would tolerate. After so much sacrifice it is seen to-day that Raisuli has been of no use to us."

When this is published in a daily newspaper in Madrid it is a clear sign that things are beginning to move. They might have done so before, but Spain has been disposed to delay, the open confession that she has been rather badly fooled; but when the result recoils not only upon herself but threatens the most serious interests of friendly powers something has to be done.

## EXPORT SCANDALS IN ITALY AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—A considerable impression has been made by the news of the arrest of yet another well-known business man of good standing and great wealth, the Commendatore Vittorio Emanuele Parodi of Genoa. The president of the National Federation of Shipowners, and a director of numerous companies and banks, Com-

mentatore Parodi was also a member of the commission instituted to regulate the service of the mercantile marine in connection with the Ministry of Transport. He is said to have realized a very large sum of money some time ago by the purchase and resale of ships, and the fact that Commendatore Parodi, in his position, sold his ships at a time when other shipowners were trying to increase their fleets, did not escape comment and criticism.

He had been co-proprietor of the National Rope Factory with the German named Vogel and Telch, who left Italy when war was declared with Germany, and the factory, as a business in which enemy interests were predominant, was put under special control, being, however, subsequently released from control on account of the Commendatore's particular interests in the concern. The authorities suspect that Jute has been going through the factory, by way of Switzerland, under the false description of hemp and tow. This traffic took place between August, 1914, and September, 1915, that is, during Italy's period of neutrality, but in violation of decrees concerning exports issued by the Italian Government during 1915. Some Jute from the National Rope Factory has also been stopped recently at Como, being in excess of the quantity which the Government permits to be exported. This Jute was also sent under a false description.

Incriminating documents have also been found, it is said, at the offices of the National Rope Factory, where a search was carried on by the order of the King's procurator. There is also a matter concerning a great fire which broke out in the Liguria Rope Factory, a concern very closely connected with the National Rope Factory, in which some Jute, the property of one of the former German directors, was destroyed. The Liguria Rope Factory demanded payment of the insurance money from the Insurance Society, and the sum was deposited at the "Cassa Depositi e Prestiti" in Telch's name, figuring as a debt owed to an enemy subject. It is said that the administration of the Liguria Rope Factory of Conigliani had recourse to some underhand dealings in an attempt to get possession of this money. The prominence of Commendatore Parodi's position has given a special importance to the whole affair, and the press is devoting a considerable amount of space to it. Signor Canepa's denunciations of the way in which certain merchant ships were held up in the port of Genoa are recalled in connection with these developments, while Commendatore Parodi's high standing and great wealth are cited as evidence that the government is showing itself to be no respecter of persons.

## GERMAN ECONOMIC POSITION DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERNE, Switzerland—The Freie Zeitung of Berne has drawn attention to a speech on the economic situation recently delivered to the Essen Chamber of Commerce by Dr. Huggenberger, director-general of the Krupp works, in which the following passage occurred:

"We shall not be able to avoid drawing our economic and financial-political conclusions, should the scheme for a universal, equal franchise in Prussia be realized. In that event we must not fail to take up our stand squarely on the basis of the new situation, and then, for our part, draw our conclusions from the 'Neuorientierung.' Looking at matters from the basis of this new situation, the question of the imperial railways, also, may assume a somewhat different aspect. For this much is clear: a great distinction between the Empire and Prussia will then be abolished, and the rôle that Bismarck assigned to the separate states as a counter-balance to the Reichstag will be played out. A mighty unitarian movement, borne along by the Social Democratic Party among others, will sweep over Germany."

"The Empire's need of money will threaten most seriously the sovereignty of the separate states in the matter of taxation. It is a question whether the princes and governments of the separate states will not lack the power, as today they lack the will, to combat this development. And should matters once go so far, the question will arise in independent circles in the Empire, as well as among the working class, whether, in view of the pressure of the taxation screw, it is worth while continuing to maintain the whole costly apparatus of the separate states, after the object of and reason for this highly complex system devised by Bismarck have been abolished by the thirst for dominance of the people's leaders, and when nothing remains but its evil aspect; namely, its costliness, and the obstructions it places in the way of economic life and the conduct of business."

"So this," writes the Freie Zeitung, "is what they aim at eventually in Prussia. Everything is to be 'arranged'; the people, the peasantry, the relatively free public life in many of the German—especially the South German—federal states is to disappear. The spirit of Heilferrich hovers over the waters. The 'unitarian' element in socialism will be put to dexterous use in the process; when it is a question of excluding competition, and of converting the German federal state into one single Great Prussia, no objections are raised to socialistic 'internationalism.' The Social Democratic Party and financial policy, an otherwise incompatible couple, are thus to be the actual factors to bring to completion the Great Prussia of Bismarck."

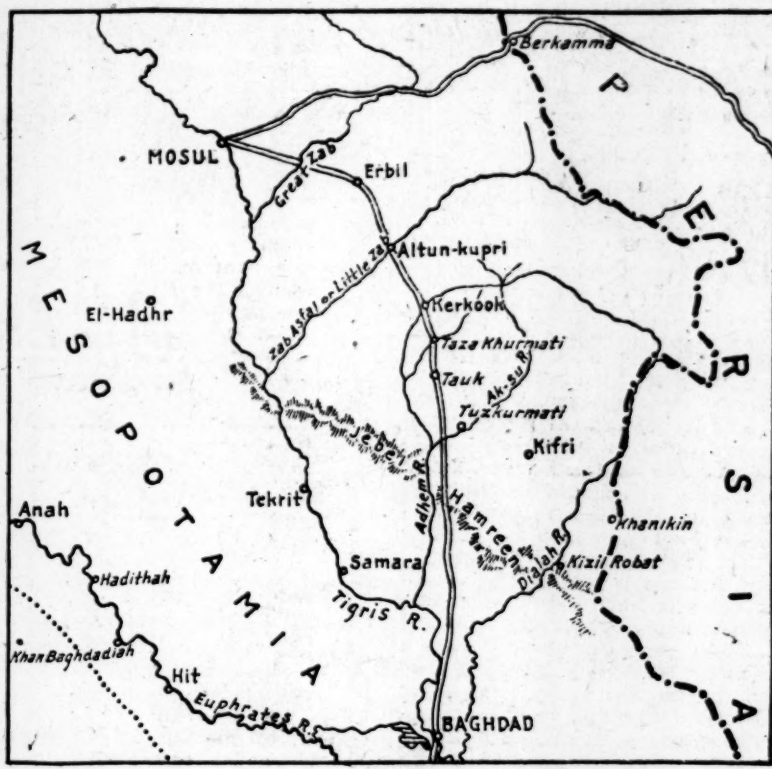
COMMON SENSE  
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Children's Garments Only  
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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

## MESOPOTAMIA AND FARTHER EAST

British Zone of Occupation Now 100 Miles Deeper Into Mesopotamia Than It Was in the August of Last Year

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England (May 10)—A communiqué published on the 8th instant indicated that some of General Marshall's troops occupied Kerkook on the Tigris without opposition on the 7th instant. Kerkook is 100 miles south by east of Mosul and 150 miles north of Baghdad. The Persian border is about 100 miles east of Mosul, from which a high road runs into Persia through the mountain barrier, the next main route to the south being



Baghdad to Mosul

Map illustrates account of the successful British operations in Mesopotamia

from Baghdad through Kizil Robot and Khanikin. It was by the latter road that the Russians advanced, driving the Turks out of Persia and joining hands with the British. There is a more northern route which runs from Ezerum, which the Turks have lately regained, through the border town of Bayazid to Tabriz and another from Bittis.

The possession of Mosul and its easterly route would deny the enemy another entrance into Persia. General Marshall's advance on Kerkook in any case implies a threat against the extremely important point of Mosul, the Turkish headquarters and advanced base, and correspondingly embarrasses the German-Turkish operations against General Allenby. To strengthen which two German divisions have been withdrawn from Mesopotamia. All these operations, in fact, must be viewed as a whole to understand their importance as a counterstroke to the German intentions aiming at domination in Asia, including the possession of India through Persia and Afghanistan. Russia has long possessed a strategic railway via the Caspian, near the northern Afghan border, with branches to Kushk and Terney on the border, the former being a couple of days march from Herat. This railway joins the trans-Siberian railway via Tashkent and Orenburg.

That there have been German and Turkish emissaries in Afghanistan, for some years, is now well known, and the combination of the Persian gadamerie is also due to the same source, as also the trouble on the British Indian border with the border tribes, Afridis, Mahsuds and Mohmands. In 1915 an idea prevailed on the Chaman (Baluchistan) border that the British had no troops left, all had gone to the war and a few small raids by transborder tribesmen took place, but the immediate placing of military garrisons at one or two railway stations near the border were sufficient to combat this belief and the raiding ceased. Trouble in the big war broke out recently in the rising of the Maris and Khotranis, but as was anticipated, the rising was soon quelled by a punitive force from Dera Ghazi Khan, which has now dispersed to stations. The Khotran tribe has surrendered unconditionally and government terms were accepted and signed, May 2, by the Marri chief and tribal headmen. Incidentally, the Maris speak the purest Baluchi. They used to have frequent intertribal feuds. Many a "name" tribesman has occupied a room in the servants' quarters of the bungalow compound (enclosure) of British officers intent on pass-

ing the higher standard in Baluchi. They are tall, many of them handsome, men of Jewish type, wearing long beards and "Gulelek" or long, curled lovelocks.

The Ameer of Afghanistan, Habibullah Khan, has remained firm in his alliance; the Viceroy of India at the recent conference at Delhi refers to him as "our staunch ally... a bulwark against enemy intrigues." Habibullah is more enlightened than any of the preceding rulers of Afghanistan, which is, of course, very much an eastern country and a difficult one to govern. The Ameer knows something of British rule in India as he visited the country in the winter of 1906-7 when a large concentration of British and Indian troops was held at Agra for his edification. The then Lord Minto was Viceroy and Lord Kitchener commander-in-chief. It is believed that the visit was no little help in cementing the alliance which now stands as a strong defense to the northwestern marches of India.

It may be said, however, that even

clashed a quantity of small arm ammunition and many country boats. Only very shallow draft boats are presumably of use on the river, as Baghdad, from early days, has been the place of transshipment from the larger to smaller river craft.

By midday, March 23, the pursuit had been pushed beyond Anah, 83 miles northwest of Hit, large quantities of gun and small arm ammunition with other ordnance stores and many river boats had been taken and the number of prisoners increased to 5000. In these operations the infantry marched two days and two nights with little or no sleep, fighting all day and part of two nights. The cavalry did about 90 miles from Hit to the farthest point beyond Anah. The aeroplane work was invaluable. The war office communiqué puts the advance as having reached 73 miles beyond Anah, and mentions two four-inch guns on river boats as having been captured. There has been no further advance on this line, but a corresponding move east of the Tigris is in course of being carried out after long and careful preparation, in several columns. There are two roads from Baghdad to Mosul: one following the Tigris, the other, by which the advance is being made, going through the gap of the Jebel Hamreen ridge made by the Djalah, thence turning northward and running roughly parallel to and 60 to 80 miles from the Persian frontier. The first step was the capture of Kifri April 27, the Turks rapidly retiring on to Kerkook; one of their columns was overtaken by the British cavalry and charged, the results being the capture of 538 prisoners, much war matériel, besides casualties in the fighting. On the 28th the main body reached the Ak-su River, the cavalry having previously forced the passage.

On the 29th the cavalry cut the Turkish communications toward Taik (40 miles northwest of Kifri) and the infantry advanced against Tuzkurmali, gained the town, 500 prisoners and five guns, another gun and some transport being cut off in a by-road. The pursuit was continued, the Taik River being reached on the 30th. Twelve more field guns were captured and a total of 1800 prisoners taken, the Turks apparently pushing their retreat without offering much opposition. On May 7 the British occupied Kerkook unopposed, the enemy retiring toward the Little Zab river, a tributary of the Tigris. A rough road runs from Kerkook to Bana in Persia, so that the British now hold the routes into that country as far north as Kerkook; they are 110 miles south of Mosul, 130 miles northwest of which is Nissin, up to which point, it is understood, the railway from Aleppo runs, there being a gap of about 300 miles between that and Samarra, which is the railroad from Baghdad. The British zone of occupation is about 100 miles deeper into Mesopotamia than it was in August last year when General Maude held a line running from Feluja on the Euphrates through Samarra on the Tigris, and through the rivers Adhem and Djalah to the Persian frontier.

## FUNDS FROM VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, the Hon. Sir Peter McBride, has received authority to pay to the Serbian Minister £2200 from the Lord Mayor of Melbourne's Serbian Relief Fund, £750 to the Lord Mayor of London's Armenian Relief Fund from the Lord Mayor of Melbourne's Armenian Relief Fund, £250 to Friends of Armenia from Friends of Armenia at Melbourne and £1500 to the Australian Comforts Fund from the Lady Mayores of Melbourne's Patriotic League, making the total amount of charitable funds received from Victoria for distribution by him £447,661 17s.

## SMALL TOOLS ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—An order of the Minister of Munitions, dated May 10, provides that from May 31 no person may manufacture any small tools or parts of them except under license. Manufacturers must make such returns as may be required. "Small tools" means all engineers' or machinists' small tools. Applications for licenses should be addressed to the Controller of Machine Tools, Charing Cross Buildings, London, W. C. 2.

To return to the Mesopotamia operations, on March 9 General Marshall occupied Hit on the Euphrates, 30 odd miles above Ramadiah, the scene of General Maude's successful battle. It is said to be a potential oilfield. The Turks first retired to Salahie, seven miles upstream, whence they continued their retreat to Khan Baghdadi, 22 miles above Hit. Here they were heavily defeated on March 26, the result being the capture or destruction of the entire Turkish force in that area. The cavalry made a wide turning movement round the Turkish right, which simply means that they made a detour to avoid being seen, and cut in behind the Turks placing themselves astride the Turkish line of retreat on Aleppo. The main positions north of Khan Baghdadi were carried by assault by nightfall, when the enemy tried to break northwest and was repulsed with heavy losses by the cavalry. The pursuit of the remaining fugitives had already been carried to Hadithah, 45 miles northwest of Hit, when the first dispatch was published.

The British casualties were very slight; 3000 prisoners including a divisional commander, 200 Turkish, and one German officer, were taken, as well as 10 guns, 2000 rifles, many machine guns, animals and other booty, while at Hit the stores in-

## LETTERS

Greek Minister Makes Statement  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read in The Christian Science Monitor of May 13, that the counsel for the two Greek officers, who were sent home by King Constantine on a German submarine to create disturbances and court martial, was himself condemned to death. This information is erroneous and does very likely to the fact that another accomplice of the two officers who were found guilty and condemned, belonged to the bar. There has been a confusion of persons. A person belonging to the bar was indeed condemned, but because of his criminal acquaintances and not because he was defending the prisoners.

The Greek law, similar to the laws of all the other civilized countries, grants to the defender full protection, and he has absolute freedom to present the defense of his clients in such a manner as he would consider advisable. In the actual case, he was allowed to defend the two officers in every possible way and was undoubtedly neither molested nor annoyed. I shall be therefore very much obliged to you if you would kindly rectify this error, as such information would show Greece as a country where a prisoner would not have the right to present his defense freely, which is absolutely contrary to what constitutes the fundamental principles of our criminal law.

I avail myself of this opportunity to bring to your knowledge, that despite a certain German propaganda still working under the auspices of the partisans of the former king, the Greek people have realized after the publication of official documents that they had been fooled and induced to error by the duplicity of King Constantine. They had been taken in by the false declarations of Constantine, and the passive attitude of the Allies then helped the people to consider these declarations as genuine.

To-day, however, the immense majority of the country is convinced that the actual policy of Greece is the only one in accord with the aspirations of the country, and with the Hellenic ideal. The people are anxious to fight; this is amply proved by the protests coming from the provinces where the mobilization had not been ordered yet, for organization's reasons. These provinces complain that others had been preferred to them to do their duty. The province Sparta which was reputed as being the nest under Constantine's influence is the most ardent in its protests.

The people's ardor to fight is proved also by the successes of the army of United Greece. All the war critics are unanimous in attributing the storming of impregnable heights to the gallantry of our troops. Several attempts of King Constantine to divide the country have completely failed.

Should Greece be helped rapidly, she will be able to put on the field about a half million men, well acquainted with the ground they will fight on, and well feared by the Prussians of the East (Bulgars).

Should all the Greek army be well provided, they will be able with their allies, to start an offensive movement before long and then the hope of seeing the Central Powers cut off from Turkey will possibly become a reality. (Signed) G. ROUSSOS, Greek Minister.

Légation Royale de Grèce, à Washington, June 6, 1918.

GERMAN SERVICE DROPPED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The German Lutheran Church, at the request of its pastor, has voted to eliminate the German language from its services. German has also been eliminated from the curriculum of the public schools.



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UNITED STATES AND  
RUSSIAN SITUATION

Authoritative Explanation Given  
by State Department After an  
Appeal is Transmitted to It  
From Cadet Party Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of rumors that military action in Siberia by the Allies, with the support or approval of the United States, is imminent, it was learned yesterday that no agreement has been reached on any feasible plan for positive action in regard to Russia, and consequently the attitude of the State Department is just what it has been since the subject first was broached. The official view here is that this attitude must remain unchanged until there is some further development of great importance in Russia.

An authoritative explanation was given after the Russian Embassy had transmitted to the State Department an appeal to the United States and the Allies to send an expeditionary force to Russia to repel the Germans, forwarded by the central committee of the cadet party. The committee, which speaks for the powerful Russian constitutional democrat forces, asked that such an expedition be under international control to guarantee the rights of its country.

The appeal reads: "We never recognized the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk peace, and consider that the disastrous situation in which they have placed Russia can only be ameliorated with the aid of the Allies."

"The movement of the Germans on Russian soil, their perpetual seizure of new regions still continues, and there seems to be no limit to such occupation. Under such conditions we cannot refrain from appealing to our allies, to whom we have frequently given proof of the loyalty of our feelings."

"We proclaim our conviction that the appearance of a new powerful factor on the scene of struggle undoubtedly will have a decisive bearing on the issues of the war and on the conditions of peace."

"We can assure in the most conclusive manner that the information picturing that the Russian democracy does not approve of allied aid is false. If such information has reached the President of the United States it must originate from Bolshevik sources. The Bolsheviks in no way are representative of the Russian democracy. Their regime, a fictitious rule of democracy, is really oligarchy, demagoguery and despotism, which at the present moment relies only on physical force and daily becomes more and more odious to the popular masses."

"Nevertheless we consider it our duty to emphasize that the attitude of the Russian public opinion is conditioned on the forms of its realization. Its success depends on the wholehearted support of national feeling in Russia. It is furthermore imperative for the Russian public opinion to receive assurances that the expedition be coordinated with the inviolability of rights and interests of Russia and that the actions of all the Allies on Russian territory be performed under international control."

## Tzech-Slovaks Seize Railway

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Moscow newspapers received here say that Tzech-Slovak troops, about 15,000 strong, have occupied portions of the Siberian railway in the Southern Urals, where they captured arms and artillery. Another group of Tzechs is declared to be near Samara, which town is said to be in danger.

## Orders to Disarm Troops

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday, May 30)—By the Associated Press.—As the result of an order by Leon Trotsky to disarm Tzech-Slovak troops who were endeavoring to travel to Vladivostok, and of directions which he gave to prevent their movement to that port, a serious outbreak occurred, culminating in violent clashes between Tzech-Slovak and Soviet troops in several places.

After defeating Soviet troops, the Tzech-Slovaks seized the railway stations at Penza, in the Volga region, and boarded trains going in the direction of Chelyabinsk, by which 12,000 Tzech-Slovaks are holding.

A battle also took place near Zlaty, where the Tzech-Slovaks involved were obliged to abandon their train and force their way forward on foot. Government reinforcements are flowing in from all sides and great efforts are being made to subdue the Tzech-Slovaks, as they are regarded as a serious menace, being well-armed and possessing armored cars. In addition they are obtaining aid from anti-Soviet elements.

A statement issued by Mr. Trotsky as Minister of War, says that the Japanese landing at Vladivostok and the movements in Siberia of General Semenov, leader of the Siberian anti-Bolshevik forces, has made impossible the further transportation of Tzech-Slovak forces to Vladivostok. The Minister of War, however, he said, intended to investigate the possibility of their going by the Archangel route. He reiterated his order to disarm them and to shoot those who resisted, adding that everything would be done to enable them to leave Russia.

## Germans and Tzech-Slovaks

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—If the Tzech-Slovak troops which fought in the Russian army are permitted to leave Russia with arms, and join the Entente forces, Russia will "endanger her dearly bought peace," says the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

The number of these troops is estimated, the newspaper says, to be 150,000. For the most part they went voluntarily over to Russia from the

Austro-Hungarian Army and are distributed over Northeastern Russia. The newspaper says that the Soviet Government has not permitted their transfer, but adds that there is sympathy with the idea in Moscow.

It adds that for the Russian Government to consent to the plan would be a violation of neutrality.

USE OF BOSTON  
SHIP PLANTS URGED

Mayor Peters in Letter to Shipping Board Proposes Building of Coal Tugs and Barges to Relieve Fuel Situation

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today wrote letters to Charles M. Schwab, head of the National Shipbuilding Board; E. N. Hurley, head of the National Shipping Board, and H. A. Garfield, National Fuel Administrator, telling them just what Boston can do in the way of shipbuilding, and transmitting the recent report on this subject by the City Planning Board. The Mayor's letter follows:

"As Mayor of the city of Boston I desire to lay before you concrete facts relative to Boston's facilities for shipbuilding, to the end that the greatest possible use may be made of them."

"A short time ago the Boston City Planning Board, at the request of the City Council, made an exhaustive study of Boston's facilities for building ships of all kinds, and in this connection also gathered facts showing to what extent these facilities were being utilized. A copy of the report of the board, together with a chart setting forth graphically the facts determined, I am sending to you under separate cover."

"One of the great needs of this country at the present time is ships. I believe you agree with me that this fact is indisputable. Yet with ample facilities to aid in relieving this need, Boston is not being called upon to do her share. While of course many of the builders in Boston are manufacturers of smaller vessels, there are several that can turn out steel vessels of size, and five that can build wooden vessels up to 3500 tons. These are facilities that should be utilized to the utmost."

"There is another fact that I wish to place before you. Last winter Boston and New England suffered acutely because of the lack of coal. There are hundreds of industries in New England working entirely on important government work. The operations of these industries must not be slowed up. The lack of fuel will, of course, do immeasurable harm to them, and this lack is bound to be most acute when the cold weather comes on."

"The government has found it necessary to take numerous vessels from the New England coal carrying trade. I believe I am correct in saying that this deprivation has worked a distinct hardship on Boston and New England. To be sure we have no complaint, but we have a suggestion to offer and it is this: Would it not be wise for the government at this time, when the shipbuilding industry of Boston is not being utilized fully, to build coal barges and tugs to be used in the New England coal carrying trade? New England needs the fuel, but she lacks the ships to carry it. New England has the facilities for building these vessels, but she lacks the order of the government to build them."

"I bespeak your cooperation in making the fullest possible use of Boston's shipbuilding industry to the end that the government may realize as heavily as possible on these assets, and I wish to urge upon you the great need of increased facilities for the transportation of fuel by water, that our industries, which are playing so important a part in the successful prosecution of the war, may not be unnecessarily retarded in their indispensable work."

"Our industries are just as much the sinews of war as the army or navy, and I believe that now is the time, if ever, to utilize every ounce of our shipbuilding resources if irreparable damage to our industries is to be averted."

MAYOR PLANS TO  
IMPROVE MUSIC

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today appointed a committee of citizens to meet this afternoon and consider with him the question of bettering the grade of municipal music furnished in the public parks and squares of the city during the summer season. The committee consists of Archibald T. Davidson, Wallace Goodrich, Malcolm Lang, William A. Leahy, John O'Shea and Harry R. Wellman. Mayor Peters said that many persons had discussed with him the quality of the music furnished the city, criticizing it. For that reason he wishes to have an improvement wrought.

MR. CREEL'S REQUEST FOR FUNDS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Appropriations Committee reached no conclusion today on a request of George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, for the appropriation of \$2,098,000 for the committee, and will recall him tomorrow for a further conference on what he proposes to do with the funds.

EIGHTH GERMAN WAR LOAN  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Subscriptions from the army to the eighth German War Loan total 1,425,000 marks according to advices from Berlin. This brings the total of the loan up to 15,801,425,000 marks, according to Berlin dispatches.

DRIVE FOR BRITISH  
SUBJECTS PLANNED

Col. W. E. Thompson of Nova Scotia Is in Boston Confering on Campaign to Start Before Draft Plan Is Announced

BOSTON, Mass.—With a view to starting a campaign to send several thousand British subjects in the United States to the military camps in Nova Scotia and with filling the ranks of the depot battalions in New Brunswick with men from New England and vicinity, Col. W. E. Thompson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Military District No. 6 in Nova Scotia, is in Boston today conferring with the officials of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission.

This campaign, which will be waged vigorously in New England, will start just ahead of an official announcement concerning the draft agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Canada, which will make possible the drafting of British subjects between the ages of 18 and 40, now residing in the United States. This announcement, it is expected, will come within a few days. For various reasons which cannot be divulged, the draft agreement was held up for some time, and the impression became general that the scheme to draft British subjects in the United States had been dropped. Colonel Thompson has official reasons for believing that many thousands of the British subjects now in New England, will be sent to the military district, which he is temporarily commanding. The colonel's visit follows closely upon the heels of a conference with an official of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission of Boston, held at Halifax a few days ago.

"We have never been able to understand down in Nova Scotia why more Canadians have not volunteered in the United States and come to us," Colonel Thompson said. "We have sent hundreds of them overseas already, but the official figures show that there are close to 60,000 of them in Massachusetts, and I can see no reason why they should not be serving either in the Canadian or the United States Army. We would very much prefer, of course, that they would come to us, because if they have chosen to remain Canadians, they should at least be consistent and fight under the flag to which they have always professed loyalty."

"We in Nova Scotia cannot be induced to believe that there are Nova Scotians living in Boston and vicinity who are dodging from military responsibilities. If there are, they should be ashamed of themselves in the face of the magnificent record the Nova Scotia troops have made overseas. We are now in a position to accept men for the seventeenth battalion, which is now in England, for twenty-fifth Nova Scotia, the Eighty-fifth Nova Scotia, and the Royal Canadian Regiment, the headquarters of which is at Halifax. These regiments should be filled by Nova Scotians."

"Nova Scotians have always been a fighting race, and they never have been accused of disloyalty. When we issued the call for volunteers in Nova Scotia at the outbreak of the war, the rush to the recruiting offices was so great that we had to frequently close the doors and allow men to stand in the streets for hours. It is true that a large number of Nova Scotians came down from the States and joined those of others who are still here? As a Nova Scotian and a soldier, I appeal to them to come forward now. This is the time we need them even more than we did in 1914, and if they join us, they will not only be showing their loyalty to their own flag, but they will be able to hold up their heads if they decide to go back to the United States and live there after the war has ended. There will be no place in this world for a military dodger at the close of the conflict."

Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Bridges, head of the British War Mission in the United States, spent today visiting friends in Boston and will leave this afternoon for Washington via New York. Lieutenant-General Bridges is very much pleased with the magnificent work that is being done in this war by Americans and he is gratified over the showing that has been made by the British and Canadian recruiting missions, but he feels like Colonel Thompson, that there are many thousands more yet in New England who should take their places in the ranks of the men who are fighting the Kaiser.

THRIFT STAMP PRIZES  
OFFERED TO CANNERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ten thousand dollars worth of thrift stamps was offered today by the National War Garden Committee as prizes for the best canned vegetables grown in "war gardens" of the United States. The awards will be made to canners in competition with at least five competitors at recognized canning clubs and fairs. The thrift stamps will be offered in books half filled so that in filling the books, the winners will aid in the war savings stamp campaign.

## AMUSEMENTS

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PRICES: Mats. Evns. 50c, 60c, 80c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 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## BRITISH E-BOATS' WORK IN BALTIC

Extracts From the Boats' Log Books Show Remarkable Activity of These Vessels Against German Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The British Admiralty announcement made some time ago that seven British submarines remaining in Russian waters had been destroyed in order to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, brought to a close a long story of great daring and no little achievement. Previous to this, for over three years, British submarines had been operating in the Baltic, proving a constant source of harassment to the Germans in their efforts to bring cargoes of ores and metals across the Baltic from Sweden. During the greater part of this time, before the Russians fell out of the struggle, the British submarines were engaged in keeping the Russian naval authorities informed as to the goings and comings of the German fleet based on the Baltic ports. So vigorous and effective was their work that whenever British submarines were reported in the vicinity German cargo vessels were kept in harbor.

Needless to say, none of the operations of the E-boats, as the British submarines are called, were attended by any of the inhuman acts which have characterized the German submarine warfare. Either the crews of enemy ships which were sunk were given time to get clear away in their boats, or the submarine stood by until they were rescued by some neutral vessel. During the whole three years not one of these submarines was captured or destroyed, and it must be a matter of no little satisfaction to their commanders and their crews that even ultimately none of their vessels fell into German hands. The log books of these vessels, which the Admiralty has made available to the press, are notable reading. And although as one writer has remarked about it, to those who have no technical knowledge much of the story recorded in these books might be monotonous, nevertheless to those who have any imagination with which to clothe the plain official statement, they are full of stirring incidents.

Amongst these, one of the most remarkable is certainly the attack on the Prinz Adalbert, a big German vessel with three funnels and two very high masts, as the log describes her. She had two destroyers zig-zagging about her, and the submarine fired a torpedo at her from her bow tube. There was a vivid crash, a loud concussion, and the entire ship was hidden in a great cloud of gray smoke. As many portions of the ship were falling into the water the submarine submerged, and rising to the surface a few moments afterward could find no trace of the ship.

Then there was the case of the Germania, of Hamburg. She was discovered by a submarine heading recklessly toward the shore. The submarine commander fired a gun to warn her of her danger, but she failed to realize it in time, and actually went ashore. "I proceeded alongside cautiously," the log continues, "to save the crew, and help to save the ship, but found that she was abandoned. Then for an hour attempts to steam and tow her off failed to move the ship, and as the water was gaining in the engine room I had to abandon her, after taking three men and papers for safe custody, and removing fresh meat for the use of the crew. The cargo," it is significantly added, "consisted of the finest concentrated iron ore from Stockholm to Stettin."

Then there is a remarkable story of a fight between an E-boat and an aeroplane. The submarine first sighted the aeroplane three miles to the south-southeast and dived. Shortly afterward, three bombs were dropped right over her head, and taking three more. Then, after an interval of five minutes came a volley of four more bombs. The submarine stayed under water for an hour, and then rising cautiously to the surface, looked about her. Before her gun could be cleared for action, however, a bi-plane was seen planning down, with the engine stopped, at a great speed. The submarine dived hurriedly, but, later on, the commander decided to come up to the surface and make a fight of it. His account runs as follows: "Decided to rise and get the gun into action. Got under way on a north course at 10 knots with the upper deck awash. The bi-plane was sighted on the starboard bow at 6:50 p. m., and we opened fire at 3000 yards. The bi-plane immediately sheered off and got out of range after the eighth round, and then kept three miles astern of her. I decided to run north till dark, or till the aeroplane retired, and then to return under water to a (certain) position. At 7:30 we lost sight of the aeroplane, and at 8 decided to turn and dive down. Just then the aeroplane was sighted. Dived. Heard nine distinct explosions. Decided to remain down till dark."

Some extracts just as they appear in the logs are specially interesting. As for instance the following:

"I lost their boats in the darkness. Carried out same routine as on previous ship and stood by to see her sink. After two hours she was very low in the water, but did not appear to be sinking further. Saw suspicious craft to seaward. So finished off the P— with a torpedo."

Or again:  
"Sighted squadron of battle cruisers in line abreast. Fired starboard beam tube at wing ship. Torpedo hit. Immediately after firing, dived to avoid destroyer, who missed us by a few feet only."

Or the following:  
"4:55—Stopped D—, carrying magnetic ore, and sent armed party aboard to open all water-tight doors and main inlet valve. Ship quickly settled. I stopped Swedish steamer, and she embarked crew of D—."

"6:30—Brought N— to with shot across her bows. Armed party went aboard and exploded charge in her after hold. Crew pulled ashore."

"Stopped to fire at floating mine. Though hit several times by rifle fire it did not sink."

Next day, "Passed another floating mine." Four days later, "Fired a torpedo at a light cruiser, but boat was rolling. It may have passed underneath."

"12:20. Sighted light cruiser and one destroyer. Dived and attacked. Fired starboard beam tube at 1100 yards. Hit the cruiser forward on its starboard side. The cruiser swung round in a large circle and stopped. She appeared to be on fire and sinking by the head. Avoided the destroyer and passed under her stern."

"Maneuvered for a good position, and at 1:55 fired stern tube at her main mast from 1200 yards. Torpedo hit. Apparently the after magazine blew up."

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Some extracts just as they appear in the logs are specially interesting. As for instance the following:  
"5:50. Surface. Chased steamer and ordered her to stop by firing ahead of her. She proved to be a German ship belonging to Hamburg and bound from Sweden with wood. Armed party went on board, opened up sea-cocks and exploded 18-pound charge against bulkhead. Previously ordered crew to abandon ship."  
"6:54. Sighted large vessel to seaward without lights. Immediately collected boarding party from Hamburg ship, which was deep in the water. Gave chase to unknown ship. Stopped her with flashing lamp and Maxim. She proved to be the P—, also of Hamburg, with iron ore. I was unable to obtain her papers, as her crew abandoned ship so quickly that

## GERMAN SECRET POLICE METHOD

Bavarian War Minister Admits Existence of Certain Institutions Necessitated by the War—Press Takes Issue Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The reports that recently gained ground in the Bavarian press as to the existence in Munich of a secret police organization controlled from Berlin, and of the differential treatment of Socialists called to the colors, were eventually made the subject of a debate in the Bavarian Diet.  
Herr Schmid, in behalf of the Socialists, inquired of the government whether it was true that the Berlin police had established a bureau in Munich for the purpose of setting a watch upon "red (Socialist) and black (Clerical) pacifists," and recalled that in October last the Finance Committee of the House complained that the Bavarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs had allowed the whole matter of the issuing of passports to be taken out of its hands and conferred on those of the military authorities in that department, and that the military authorities in that department could no longer hope to obtain passports from that quarter.

The investigations carried on from Berlin could only be aimed, he insisted, at finding out the political views of private citizens, and the degree to which they could be relied upon in other directions; and he declared that the Bavarian police had a department known as "Z. St." (Zentralstelle der Streber), which kept watch over people suspected of espionage and handed over to the head department in Berlin applications for passports for abroad, accompanied by information as to the political reliability of applicants. He therefore asked for information as to the character of the "Z. St.", and its relations with the Berlin passport office, adding that the government must forfeit public confidence if it did not succeed in abolishing such methods of procedure.

The Bavarian War Minister, who replied, admitted that certain institutions were in existence, and that they had necessitated, and whose activities could not be made public, with the result that false conclusions arose concerning them. All he could say was that they were entirely concerned with the satisfactory conduct of the war, the frustrating of enemy spies and agents, and the intelligence service of the army, and that they had nothing whatever to do with an inquiry into the political views of the population. In particular, he said, he was able definitely to declare that the military authorities in Berlin had made no arrangements for the conduct of such an inquiry, and he must emphatically deny that the issuing of passports by non-Bavarian officials was made the occasion for the exercise of inadmissible influence over Bavarian affairs. On the other hand, he could not deny that private persons of both sexes sometimes denounced individuals or certain sections of the population to the authorities; but he, for his part, would regard it as a mistake for the officials to allow themselves to be influenced by such denunciations, and he could state in the name of the Bavarian Government that it would not connive at the investigation of people's political views, and would sharply combat any attempts of this nature.

With regard to the complaints as to the treatment of Socialists in the army, the Minister stated that a general order had been issued for the careful examination of all those holding confidential military posts, and of anyone about to be appointed to them; and he did not hesitate to declare that, in view of their attitude toward the war, he did not consider independent Socialists suitable for such posts. For the rest, he denied that he had issued a secret order forbidding soldiers to hold communication with members of Parliament.

In the course of the lengthy debate that followed the Liberal and Center spokesmen declared themselves satisfied with the ministers' statement; but the Socialist spokesman, while welcoming the stand he had taken against the practice of denunciation, deplored the one-sided attitude of the military authorities toward one particular party. Meanwhile, outside the House, the matter has not been dropped so lightly, and the War Minister's reference to unsolicited denunciations has gained in significance from the publication in the press of a leaflet entitled "The Duties of the German Woman," which, it appears, is being widely circulated by the Fatherland Party.

Among the long list of duties it enumerates are exhortations to women to bring to the notice of the "Kriegsberatungsstelle" complaints and rumors particularly calculated to influence public sentiment unfavorably, and in particular to report the names of people who act as wet blankets. They are also exhorted to call for patriotic songs in restaurants and picture theaters, and to support these inspiring (stimulierende) performances, by sotto voce remarks. Further, they are instructed to "win and give the names of women of the people who are fitted and willing to raise the spirits of the circle in which they move and to combat subversive agitation (also in the case of mass meetings, strikes, outbreaks and so on)."

to which women were exhorted to impart information. "In order not to resort to denunciation myself," she wrote, "I must keep silence as to what was told me in the course of my search. Extraordinary rumors are in circulation, and grave symptoms of an apparently strongly conducted propaganda are making their appearance." From other correspondents the Tageblatt has learned that "hand in hand with this paper campaign of 'enlightenment,' lectures are being arranged for women's associations of all kinds." One writer, for instance, reported that the Charlottenburg Hausfrauenverein had been addressed by an officer who talked along the lines of the leaflet in circulation, and concluded by calling upon his audience to attend a course of lectures to be given by an army captain.

In an article entitled "The Poisoning of the Political Springs," the Münchener Post has expressed the opinion that "the leaflet offers irrefutable proof that an attempt is being made from Pan-German quarters to organize a bodyguard of female spies, and to extend the same over the entire Empire. The women agents of the undertaking are to create an atmosphere that must prove provocative, and which will assuredly have a contrary effect for that reason. But in addition to this, these women—in certain circumstances in return for payment—are to find out the views of suspected persons, and to denounce them to a certain department. The statement that women are wanted who 'are also willing to undertake other tasks' points to the conclusion that a special spy service, a higher one, so to speak, is to be created." The Berliner Tageblatt fully agrees with this view of the matter, and, in addition, is very anxious to know whether the Prussian authorities share the disapproval of the enterprise expressed by the Bavarian Minister for War. "The Reichstag," it writes, "must demand information concerning these strange doings as quickly as possible."

## JUSTICE IN LAND OF PLYMOUTH ROCK

Aliens Victimized by Unscrupulous Foreman, Viewing Spot Where Pilgrims Landed, Wonder if It Symbolizes Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Standing beside Plymouth Rock recently five natives of another land asked, "Will we get justice here?" The story is told by Samuel M. Auerbach, special agent of the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, the citizen of the United States to whom the question was put. A foreman in a factory had been charged with forcing the workmen under him to pay him money in order that they might hold their jobs, and if an employee was given a raise of 25 cents a day that \$10 and upward had to be paid for it. One claimed to have paid as much as \$250 of this sort of money. The Bureau of Immigration sent Mr. Auerbach to investigate. This resulted in a hearing by the bureau which found the foreman guilty. The bureau at once referred the matter to the district attorney of Plymouth County, who placed the evidence before the Superior Court grand jury.

The grand jury summoned eight witnesses. On the day of their examination, while the court was in recess, Mr. Auerbach thought that a little visit to Plymouth Rock, but a stone's throw from the courthouse, would be quite appropriate. Coming to the memorable spot, Mr. Auerbach explained the great significance of the landing of the Pilgrims, how they came seeking freedom and justice, and that upon this rock of truth the nation was built. When he stopped, one of the aliens interposed, with a

nod toward the courthouse. "Will we get justice here?" Mr. Auerbach felt the special force of the question. As though it had been, "Were not the deeds of the Pilgrims all in vain, so far as the United States of today is concerned?" Asked upon the very grounds where a government was instituted on the basis of "just and equal laws!" And where, as it is told, in 1774, the patriots came from near and far to consecrate the rock as a new starting place for freedom. A question outstandingly direct, a humble challenge to the verse, "The pilgrim spirit has not fled," by John Pierpont, and to that of another poet that reads:

And not the wide, wide world,  
Not either hemisphere,  
Has a spot in its domain  
To freedom half so dear.

Feeling the point of the question, "Will we get justice here?" Mr. Auerbach answered the native of the other land, "We'll get justice here or we can get it nowhere."

The Grand Jury has brought in bills of indictment on eight counts and the case will come up for trial soon. The special agent of the Bureau of Immigration reports that as a result of this experience five have called for naturalization papers.

SCHOOL HEAD IS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Chester D. Stiles was elected superintendent of Westfield public schools by the School Committee on Tuesday evening. He will enter upon his new duties Aug. 1 with a salary of \$2600, succeeding C. Edward Fisher, who recently resigned. Mr. Stiles is a native of Westfield, graduated from its high school and was at one time principal of the Prospect Hill School. He has taught in the Williamstown High School, Park Avenue Institute, Bridgeport; Barnard School for Boys, New York City, was superintendent in the Deerfield district, 1909-1916 and has been superintendent in Grafton and Upton since that time.

## GERMAN-LANGUAGE PRESS ATTACKED

Campaign Against Propaganda of Enemy to Be Coincident With Trial of Five Accused Editors in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With the opening of the trial of the five editors of Tageblatt on the charge of violating the Espionage Law, a campaign will be started in this city this week against all newspapers and magazines printed in the German language. The drive is under the direction of Charles B. Helms, state secretary of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and it will make this order the vigilance committee for Philadelphia of the American Defense Society, which has its headquarters in New York and is active in ridding the country of a factor that is regarded as one of the worst forms of German propaganda. The date set for the trial is Thursday, and the drive against the German-language press is expected to occupy a whole week. There are about 100 camps of the order in this city, with approximately 20,000 members. Petitions will be distributed to every camp in the city to be scattered in public institutions which, when sufficient signatures have been obtained, will be forwarded to the administration at Washington. The petitions ask the President to use his influence to obtain federal action looking toward the elimination of the German-language press in this country. The order has conducted a preliminary campaign throughout the State for several weeks past, holding rallies at which this form of German propaganda has been constantly attacked.

## JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—A New England Institution

### Thousands of Pieces of Fresh New Merchandise for the Second Week of Our June Sale of Undermuslins

Our June Sale of Undermuslins is an event eagerly anticipated by many women who wait for it to secure their Summer's supply of Undergarments. Big special purchases from our manufacturers are placed on sale with quantities of our own pieces, and sample lines at lowered figures. The first week's business was the largest we ever had—values for the second week are equally good.

## Domestic Undermuslins

CORSET COVERS—Lace and embroidery.....	39c	DRAWERS, COVERS AND STRAIGHT CHEMISES—Well finished.....	1.50	SKIRTS—Three styles with lace trimmings.....	1.50
CORSET COVERS, DRAWERS AND BLOOMERS—In good materials.....	50c	ENVELOPE CHEMISES, SKIRTS AND COMBINATIONS AND GOWNS—Variety of trimmings.....	1.50	NIGHT GOWNS, SKIRTS AND ENVELOPE CHEMISES—With deep lace yokes and flounce.....	3.95
DRAWERS, COVERS AND BLOOMERS—Of fine nainsook.....	69c	NIGHT GOWNS—Best Windsor crepe.....	1.50	NIGHT GOWNS AND SKIRTS—With fancy yoke and flounce.....	4.95
STRAIGHT AND ENVELOPE CHEMISE—Neatly trimmed.....	69c	STRAIGHT AND ENVELOPE CHEMISES—Extra fine materials.....	2.00	COMBINATIONS—With deep lace yokes.....	4.95
COMBINATION SKIRTS, DRAWERS AND COVERS—Lace and embroidery.....	1.00	NIGHT GOWNS, BILLIE BURKES AND COMBINATIONS—With fancy yokes.....	2.00	SKIRTS—Fine nainsook top with deep fancy flounce.....	6.95
GOWNS, STRAIGHT CHEMISE—Several styles.....	1.00	COMBINATIONS—Elaborate lace yokes.....	3.97	FINER QUALITY UNDERMUSLINS—From our own stock at reduced prices.....	6.95 to 8.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISE—With fancy lace and embroidery trimmings.....	1.00	NIGHT GOWNS, SKIRTS, ENVELOPE CHEMISE AND COMBINATIONS—With imported lace and embroideries.....	2.95		

## Crepe de Chine and Satin Underwear

SKIRTS, BLOOMERS AND ENVELOPE CHEMISE—Silk and crepe de chine, with lace trimmings.....	2.45	CAMISOLES—Of crepe de chine, in many styles.....	69c
GOWNS, ENVELOPE CHEMISE AND SKIRTS—Of crepe de chine, in several styles.....	3.45	CAMISOLES—Of crepe de chine and satin.....	1.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISE, GOWNS AND BLOOMERS—Heavy silk and lace trimmings.....	4.95	CAMISOLES—Satin or crepe de chine and fancy lace trimmings.....	1.45
GOWNS, BLOOMERS AND SKIRTS—All silk and trimmed with fine laces.....	5.45	ENVELOPE CHEMISE, KNICKERS AND CAMISOLES—Of fine quality silk, in tailored and fancy models.....	1.59
SKIRTS AND NIGHT GOWNS—Fine crepe de chine, with deep lace yokes; also tailored model.....	9.99	FANCY PAJAMAS—In Billie Burke model, all silk crepe de chine.....	3.95
		FANCY PAJAMAS—Two-piece models, in heavy silk.....	9.45

## Beautiful Philippine Undermuslins

All Hand Embroidered and Hand Made

PHILIPPINE NIGHT GOWNS AND DRAWERS—In several styles.....	2.00	PHILIPPINE GOWNS—In six designs, showing elaborate hand needlework.....	4.95
PHILIPPINE GOWNS, ENVELOPE CHEMISES AND DRAWERS—All hand made, several hand embroidered designs.....	2.95	PHILIPPINE DRAWERS—With hand scalloped flounces.....	1.39
PHILIPPINE GOWNS AND ENVELOPE CHEMISES—Of fine nainsook with hand embroidery.....	3.69	PHILIPPINE CORSET COVERS—All hand made and hand embroidered.....	2.19

Higher Priced Philippine Undermuslins at Greatly Reduced Prices

## French Under-Garments

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled

## An Unusually Good Stock From Which to Select

FRENCH GOWNS—With hand embroidered fronts.....	1.59	FRENCH DRAWERS AND SKIRTS—With eyelet and spray motifs and scalloped edges.....	4.45
FRENCH DRAWERS—Two styles, hand embroidered.....	1.39	FRENCH GOWNS—Kimono and set-in sleeves, solid embroidery and veining.....	2.95
FRENCH CORSET COVERS—With beautiful eyelet embroidery.....	2.19	FRENCH GOWNS AND SKIRTS—Two beautiful designs of hand needlework with fine tucks.....	5.75
FRENCH DRAWERS—With blind and eyelet embroidery.....	2.69	FRENCH GOWNS AND SKIRTS—With fine hand tucks and eyelet embroidery, and sleeves trimmed.....	6.45

Buy Thrift and War Savings Stamps

# Jordan Marsh Company



## GERMANS AT WORK AT CAMP DEVENS

Detachment of 100 Men Recently Brought From South Engaged in Planting Potato Crop Under 25 Army Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The detachment of 100 interned Germans which was recently brought here from Ft. McPherson, Ga., is now busily employed in agricultural pursuits under the watchful eyes of 25 regular army men. Their quarters are some distance from the division camp, and at present they are engaged in planting the potato crop. The government has some 250 acres of land under partial cultivation, and the prisoners are doing the major part of the work. Their day begins at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, when they march from their inclosure to the field under an armed guard. Blue denim uniforms are worn, and at noon they march back to the stockade for their midday meal. After an hour's intermission they again proceed to the fields, where they labor until 6 o'clock. At night, the camp is checked up, and guards patrol the barbed wire inclosure, while many electric lights illuminate the camp and make any attempt at escape impossible. The prisoners are under the jurisdiction of the reclamation department of the quartermaster corps, and the commanding officer is responsible only to Washington authorities. No one is allowed to visit their camp or to watch them while they are at work, orders as to their care being of a most rigid nature.

First Lieut. John F. Marion of Boston, Mass., who has been serving with the one hundred first field signal battalion overseas, has arrived here to be assistant to the division signal officer.

Enlisted men of the seventy-sixth division have been informed that the new rate of one cent a mile for railroad travel will be of no assistance to them when they receive their customary week-end pass from camp, as this rate applies only to officers and men who are given extended leave which means a furlough of more than 24 hours. Capt. Norman Harrower, intelligence officer, explains that in order to take advantage of this new rate the men must have a certificate from their organization commander to present when they purchase their tickets at the railway offices.

A large consignment of light automatic machine rifles and heavy machine guns is shortly to be received here, it is announced. More than 200 machine rifles of the water-cooled type are already in use and are giving every satisfaction.

### Marine Corps Aviators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The training of marine corps aviators has become a feature of military instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a course of 10 weeks having been planned with a finishing-up course at Miami, Fla.

At present 25 cadets are attending the school, and the number will be increased to 250. Marine aviators will be entirely separate from the army and navy aeronautical schools maintained by the institute.

### Officials Inspect Tract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SCITUATE, Mass.—Several hundred acres of land between Scituate Harbor and Egypt, Mass., a few miles south of Minot Light were inspected on Tuesday by Major Sampson, U. S. A., and other officials, with a view to leasing the tract, which comprises a number of farms, it is said. The land has a frontage of 3000 feet on the bay, and it is believed it will be used as an ordnance proving ground.

### Harvard Training Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LANCASTER, Mass.—Maj. William F. Flynn, U. S. A., commanding the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, came here on Tuesday to inspect the Bayard Thayer estate which is to be the camping ground of the corps during its three weeks of intensive training beginning July 1. Sites for the camp and drill field have been selected, and a permanent cook-house will be erected.

At the present time more than 700 applications for the camp have been received.

### Ship Owners Instructed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEWPORT, R. I.—Ship owners, agents, and masters of vessels in the second naval district have been instructed to have their craft prepared at any time to receive instructions to put into the nearest port, or to alter their course when such orders are issued from the headquarters of the district. Mariners are also asked to communicate all information they may collect regarding enemy submarines to the headquarters office at their earliest opportunity.

### Col. Paul Azan Entertained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Paul Azan, at the head of the French Military Mission in the United States, Marcel Delancy, the new French Ambassador to Japan, Stephane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, and other distinguished guests were entertained on Tuesday by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, at their estate, Princemere, at Wrentham Neck, Mass. Frederick H. Prince Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Prince, was also present, having returned on the day previous from France, where he has been a member of the French flying corps during the past two years. He has now resigned from the French serv-

ice and has come to the United States to offer his aid in any way possible, either in organizing or promoting the efficiency of the United States flying corps.

### Naval Day Program Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement has been made of the postponement of Naval Day, planned for June 22 to Saturday afternoon, June 29, at which time there will be a full list of events taking place in the Charles River Basin. The change of date is made owing to the increased activity at the present time in naval circles in this vicinity, and the additional time will give further opportunity for training along the different lines of events.

### Limited Service Call Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Local boards throughout the State have been notified by Maj. Roger Wolcott, in charge of the draft in Massachusetts, to furnish registrants for limited service at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. The call received from Provost Marshal-General Crowder is for 43 carpenters, 31 cooks, six locomotive repair men, three railroad trackmen, four wooden bridge carpenters and 82 laborers. The order reads: "Only white men and men physically qualified for special or limited military service are to be furnished."

Nine thousand men in all will be called throughout the country, and they will be put at work in the military aeronautical corps of the army to get out material for the construction of airplanes.

Local boards have also been notified that they may issue certificates to registrants of June 5, 1918, for enlistment in the navy and marine corps.

### Training Base Inspected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—An inspection of the East Boston merchant marine training base of the United States Shipping Board was made on Tuesday afternoon by P. H. W. Ross of New York City, president of the National Marine League; A. B. Walsh, its business manager; and George L. Pray, secretary of the New England Council. They were accompanied by Edward F. Flynn, assistant to Henry Howard, director of the board, and Henry G. Vaughan, supervisor-general of the sea training bureau.

Forty-seven men were enrolled on the ships of the merchant marine during the day, representing more than a dozen states.

Three teachers enrolled in the naval reserve on Tuesday, coming from Boston, Dorchester and Lawrence, Mass.

## MANUFACTURERS PLEDGE WAR SUPPORT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—As spokesmen for nearly 30,000 manufacturing plants in Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware, 35 delegates in an emergency war convention today pledged their support to President Wilson and the Administration at Washington. They declared their willingness to undergo any sacrifice to aid in the prosecution of the war.

The convention was arranged by the Manufacturers Council of New Jersey and is officially recognized by the United States Government and by foreign governments as well.

## ADDRESS TO MEXICO WAS SENT BROADCAST

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—President Wilson's address to Mexican journalists in Washington last week was printed prominently by most Mexican newspapers, but comment on the sentiments expressed is slight, especially from government officials. The speech was distributed broadcast throughout Mexico by telegraph and by mail.

Gen. Garcia Vigil, president of the Chamber of Deputies, is the only government leader whose views have been made public. He said he believed that the speech contained serious advice to democratic people, especially to Mexico, not to be dazzled by German militarism, "which destroys all liberties."

## SALVATION ARMY GETS OVER TWO MILLIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the announcement here today that the Salvation Army's recent campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for war work netted \$2,730,000, an appeal was issued by Commander Evangeline Booth for \$500 Salvation Army women to supplement the activities of the 900 already engaged in relief work abroad. She announced that 50,000 of the organization's male officers were fighting in Entente armies and that thousands of other members were engaged in other war activities.

### AIR SERVICE APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois has been detached from his post as chief of the air service of the American expeditionary forces, and appointed by General Pershing as head of the air service of the "First Army." This information was received here yesterday, from France, Col. Robert N. Paddock will succeed General Foulois.

### COUNT DI CELLERE HONORED

BALTIMORE, Md.—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Count Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador at Washington by Johns Hopkins University at commencement exercises on Tuesday.

## "Priscilla's Minuet" Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicacy appeals to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

## LICENSING BOARD CANDIDATE IS URGED

(Continued from page one)

Following Tuesday's interview with the Governor, Herbert C. Parsons, a member of the delegation which urged the appointment of Mr. Parker, said:

"We urged Governor McCall to give Boston a strong Licensing Board, and submitted for his consideration the name of Mr. Parker, who qualifies as a Democrat and who is perfectly satisfactory to the moral forces of the city."

"Our interview was very satisfactory. The Governor expressed himself as glad to do the thing that was necessary to keep Boston clean, and to save the city from discredit in regard to the morals of the many soldiers and sailors who come within its protection."

"We did not go to the Governor simply to give Mr. Parker political backing for the place on the Licensing Board. We went in the interest of a cleaner and more creditable Boston; and there is certainly a large opportunity for improvement in conditions in this city. Mr. Parker did not seek the place. His candidacy represents the best judgment of the temperance workers at the present time. In fact, politics should have no consideration in this appointment. It is too big a subject."

Others of the delegation were Lieut. Godfrey Cabot of the naval reserves, David M. Claghorn of the Young Men's Christian Association, H. Huestis Newton, a lawyer and temperance worker, and John F. Moors, a banker and member of the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Parsons is deputy probation officer of the State.

Several weeks ago Governor McCall named former Senator David T. Montague to succeed William M. Prest as a member of the Licensing Board. Though temperance workers did not have much time to consider how acceptable this appointment would be to their viewpoint, or to offer objections had they so desired, after mature consideration, there appears to be a unanimous feeling that with the board constituted by Messrs. Parker, Ranney and Montague something in the nature of a real "clean-up" of the city would be brought about.

It is believed that a licensing board of this complexion would unmistakably serve in the people's interest. The necessity of such service was referred to emphatically by Governor McCall, who is quoted as saying to a delegation of citizens who protested in June, 1916, against the suburban policy of the licensing board:

"The board should grant licenses only in the public interest. I don't mean by that statement that liquor licenses are in the interest of the public. Some licenses have to be granted under the law, but the licensing board should keep the general public's welfare in view."

### LIQUOR HINDERS COAL OUTPUT

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Deseret News prints in the following editorial one example of a hindrance to the coal output:

With the strong probability that there will be another national coal scarcity next winter, surely the government itself as represented in the person of its officials should be stopping up every possible leakage of power or energy by which the output of the mines is being reduced. A recent Colorado complaint supplies one illustration where greater official watchfulness would seem to hold the cure for an existing evil. Operators in that state have positively informed the local executive manager of the National Fuel Administration that liquor imported unlawfully into the coal camps from New Mexican points was seriously curtailing production in the Southern Colorado fields, the situation being that for several days after these illicit consignments reached camp, a large number of miners failed to report for work. It was also shown that sometimes for a week or more production was cut in half because so few men felt themselves able to work or required to work, after a pay day or holiday.

There seems to be law enough, it is only a question of enforcement. The immediate necessity for this is shown in the fact that whereas Colorado operators are expected to produce 1,500,000 more tons this year than last, to take care of Kansas and Nebraska orders, yet in the first four months only 100,000 tons of this additional tonnage were mined.

### PROGRESS IN SHIPBUILDING

PORTLAND, Me.—The Portland Express and Advertiser gives an outline in the following editorial of the progress the United States is making with shipbuilding:

In less than a year's time the accomplishments of the United States Shipping Board have been on an unprecedented scale. Where, in 1917, there were only 61 shipyard plants in the United States, there are now 153 and more are being constantly established. The United States Ship-

ping Board has given out contracts for 8,183,000 deadweight tons of ships and has already put in service 831,111 deadweight tons of new shipping.

This in addition to 2,973,326 deadweight tons of neutral and allied ships under charter, German and Austrian ships seized, and Dutch ships requisitioned. It is launching new ships rapidly, and is beginning to make provision for tugs and barges for inland and coastwise water traffic. From the small number of 44,924 men employed in American shipyards on April 1, 1917, the force of shipbuilders in our yards has now increased to 300,000. With this progress we can look forward to the certainty of a great merchant marine, built in American shipyards and carrying American products the world over now and after the war.

## GARDEN CITY SOON TO BEGIN PLANTING

Cambridge Farming Movement for Boys and Girls Involves Installation of Own Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The boy and girl garden city here soon will be in full operation and on Saturday the already prepared plots at Willard and Mt. Auburn streets will begin to fairly teem with youngsters putting seed into the ground to be followed by organization and election of their "municipal" officers, including a Mayor, board of aldermen, chief of police and other officials.

When President-Emeritus Eliot of Harvard told Prof. William Fenwick Harris, one of the sponsors for the garden city, that the first year after this little agricultural republic was established was the first year in which nothing was stolen from his own home garden, he best illustrated a purpose of the garden city inasmuch as its aim is to inculcate a sentiment of citizenship, responsibility and integrity.

The boys' plans are little changed from those of last summer. The 100 beds, 16x8 feet in size, which are to receive the seeds on Saturday, are laid out and thoroughly cultivated. The girls as a rule plant flowers, but the boys raise vegetables and as the season progresses work up a fair-sized trade in the neighborhood selling their products or using them in their own homes. The only investment made by the children aside from their time is a fee of 25 cents for the privilege of working their plots. This might be called their "city" taxes.

If Jimmy has broken the "law" he is brought to trial with the aid of the police force and the judge and jury sit in his case. His sentence may involve an apology or a week's work in the garden, or if some of the larger boys are difficult to handle they may be deprived of the "city's" picnic and then they are more amenable. Thus discipline is maintained and the standard of morality raised.

The boys outnumber the girls, but the girls have their hand in the government, and they may be found serving on juries or in the Board of Aldermen. The Italian children are among the best of the little gardeners, but for that matter there are very few plots to be found that are not scrupulously weeded and well watered. The gardeners have learned that their returns are commensurate with the work they put into their gardens and when it comes to the awarding of prizes the basis is care, productiveness and neatness.

The children elect a Mayor, a city clerk, a chief of police and 10 policemen. The Mayor appoints a judge and the judge and the Mayor name a jury. All these officers serve for terms of three weeks. The chief of police sees to it that his officers keep the paths clear and the weeds down and that there is no trespassing and no stealing. The board of aldermen is appointed by the Mayor, whose duty also is to award the prizes. The Mayor calls meetings and supervises the duties of the police and the aldermen. The clerk acts as a corresponding secretary.

Almost any day from now until late in the coming summer one may see the citizens of this garden city busy with hands and hoes, with the United States flag floating from the flag pole in front of the building that in summer is a tool house and in winter is headquarters for skaters.

### \$1000 FOR AIRPOST ENVELOPE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Noah Taussig of this city, a philatelist, for more than 50 years has been making \$1000 for an envelope bearing President Wilson's autograph and one of the new 24-cent aerial mail stamps, which was sent on the first airport trip from Washington to New York. The envelope was auctioned off at the Collectors Club for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

## WHERE RAILROAD FUNDS ARE TO GO

Expenditures to Be Mainly for Improvements Needed to Meet War's Demands, and Largely on Lines in Northeastern States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In announcing today classified items of the \$946,293,000 railway capital expenditure budgets for this year, the Railroad Administration discloses that it will pursue a liberal policy in the construction of new switch tracks, industrial sidings, shop buildings and freight stations at terminals, but will reduce expenditures for new passenger depots, office buildings and other enterprises not contributing immediately to war demands.

Railroads will spend \$98,661,000 for additional yard tracks, sidings and industry tracks; \$61,979,000 for shop buildings, engine houses and appurtenances; \$47,471,000 for additional main tracks; \$38,035,000 for bridges, trestles and culverts; and \$31,556,000 for rails and other track materials.

The total to be spent for improvements is \$445,639,000 and for equipment \$482,417,000. This is approximately three times as much as railroads have spent for these purposes annually heretofore.

Equipment expenditures are now announced as follows: Freight cars, \$206,994,000; locomotives, \$199,075,000; passenger cars, \$28,340,000; improvements to existing equipment, \$35,043,000; other equipment, \$12,963,000. For extensions, branches and new lines, most of which already are under construction, the roads will spend \$18,237,000. Freight, passenger and office buildings will cost \$22,940,000.

The greater part of the expenditures will be for lines east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, in the district where freight congestion has been worst.

### No Agreements Reached

Mr. McAdoo Makes Statement Regarding Railways Taken Over

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In response to a Senate resolution, the Director-General of Railroads informed the Senate today that no agreements had been reached with any railroad, taken over under the Federal Control Act, as to the rate of compensation the government would pay. He said no carrier so far had refused to execute contracts.

In reply to a request for the names of carriers whose systems are now in possession of the United States, the Director-General said that since some roads might be relinquished before July 1 it would be impossible to prepare an accurate list before that time.

### Extension of Time Asked

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Director-General McAdoo today requested Congress to extend the time within which short-line railroads might be taken over by the government to Jan. 1, 1919. The law now fixes the time as July 1 next. A resolution embodying the request was prepared by Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

## REWARD FOR ARREST OF DESERTER BARRED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of War has received from the chief of police of Springfield, Mass., a check for \$79.52 representing a reward paid to a member of his command for apprehending two deserters from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Springfield police commissioners decided that no police officer should be permitted to accept any reward for the arrest of deserters.

Secretary Baker, in acknowledging the money, said: "I know of no better way in which to spend this money than to forward it to the Commission on Training Camp Activities for the purchase of athletic material for our forces."

## ROUND-UP OF MEN OF DRAFT AGE IS BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, N. H.—New Hampshire authorities have begun a round-up of men of draft age with the object of finding out those who failed to register for military service. Orders have been issued to the police of cities to hold up every young man until his registration card is produced. Two hundred and six arrests were made Tuesday in Manchester alone of

men who could not produce their cards. Nearly all of them claimed that they left them at home and produced them later, thus securing their release. Those unable to get them are being held for the draft authorities.

The 16 draft boards of the State are having hundreds of applications for duplicate cards, registrants claiming to have lost or mislaid their originals. It has been decided by the boards not to issue any duplicates. It has been decided that each registrant ought to be able to produce at least one of the many formal cards and papers sent to him in the course of the registration and classification process.

Class 1 in most of the districts is practically exhausted. The new registration, held June 5, did not produce more than two-thirds as many additional registrants as was expected. Final figures show that only 7 per cent of the 1917 registration was added this year, whereas 10 per cent was confidently anticipated.

Prof. Richard Husband, state historian, informs The Christian Science Monitor that the number of New Hampshire men recorded in his office as already in the service of the United States is over 12,000. The number of registrants last year was 37,500, and the estimated number of registrants remaining in Class 1 is only 2500.

## RUSSELL BOOK ISSUED AFTER WAR BEGAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Admission that "The Finished Mystery," the alleged seditious publication issued by the International Bible Students Association, founded by the late Pastor Russell, was not issued until after the United States declared war against Germany was made by George H. Fisher of Scranton, Pa., who testified in the federal court yesterday during the trial of Joseph F. Rutherford and seven "Russellite" associates on charges of conspiring to violate the Espionage Act.

William F. Hudgins, secretary of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, who, earlier in the day, had been declared in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions, was indicted by the federal grand jury yesterday afternoon. He was held in \$5000 bail.

Fisher, who was one of the authors of the book, testified that the passage, "Conscription will meet with opposition," was not written by him, but was edited into the copy he turned in.

### RETAIL CREDIT MEN MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Convention Committee of the Retail Credit Men's Association of Boston met last night at the Hotel Avery to prepare the tentative program for the national retail credit men's convention to be held at the Copley Plaza Aug. 20. Pledges of delegations from all the large cities of the country assure the committee that the convention will be the largest ever held. More than 500 delegates are expected to attend. Wartime problems in connection with retail credits will be the principal topic of discussion.

### COOLIDGE PRIZE AWARDED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Coolidge debating prize of \$100 has been awarded to William L. Prosser of Minneapolis, according to an announcement made Tuesday, after the meeting of the Harvard faculty. The prize was founded by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, and is awarded annually to the undergraduate who does the best work in the debate with Yale and Princeton. Prosser was the Harvard debating captain.

### SOLDIERS MADE CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Six hundred alien soldiers at Camp Travis and other army camps about this city were made citizens of the United States at special session of the United States District Court recently held at Camp Travis.

### BERLIN, IA., CHANGES NAME

BERLIN, Ia.—At a meeting yesterday of the mayor and the city council it was decided to notify the post office officials at Washington that the citizens had changed the name of the town to Lincoln.

## AMERICAN LABOR WAR AIMS STATED

Samuel Gompers, in Answer to Belgian Representatives, Says Reported Enmity to Belgian Nation Is German Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Replying to the message of two Belgian labor representatives in the convention of the American Federation of Labor on Tuesday, President Samuel Gompers took occasion to deny an absurd report circulated in Belgium by German propaganda.

He had been quoted as saying that Belgium was not a real nation of national ideals and growth, and that its peace terms, and those of the American Federation and the American nation, included the division of Belgium between France and Germany, leaving the Alsace-Lorraine question in abeyance. "I take the earliest opportunity," said Mr. Gompers, "to stamp this report, widely circulated in Belgium, as an absolute fabrication."

Pictures of conditions, industrial and humanitarian, in the allied countries of Europe, were given by two commissions, the one headed by James Wilson as chairman, sent by the Federation to study conditions in Europe, and the other consisting of Lieut. Henry Deman and Prof. A. G. Heicks, sent by the workmen of Belgium to America.

The American commission in its report put up to the convention the further stating of its war aims, with the word that the attitude of American labor against taking part in any international conference at which the Central Powers will be represented, probably has prevented any such conference taking place. The mission urged American support for an international federation of trades unions.

"Despite the burdens of years of warfare, the will of the allied peoples to win remains unshaken," said the committee's report. The labor men were told of a tract of 1,500 acres being cultivated near Versailles by French and American soldiers. From here seedling plants are taken to the front, and the fighting troops till their gardens in the shadow of the big guns, while all through the reserve trenches in France wheat is growing.

## SENTENCE OF TWENTY YEARS FOR DESERTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty years at hard labor in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., dishonorable discharge from the army, and the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, is the court-martial sentence given Pte. Fred E. Rao of the thirty-first coast artillery company of Boston, and which has just been approved by Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the department.

Rao was found guilty on two charges; of desertion from Ft. Revere on or about Jan. 28, and with violation of Section 8313 of the United States Statutes of 1916, although he pleaded not guilty to both charges.

He was taken into custody at Providence, R. I. on March 22, at which time he was delivered to military authorities at Ft. Warren.

## GERMAN-OWNED STEEL MANUFACTORY SEIZED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A score of government agents late on Tuesday seized the large plant of the Orenstein-Arthur-Koppel Company, at Koppel, Beaver County, one of the largest German-owned concerns in this section of the country. Warrants also were issued for 11 executive officers of the company, charging them with being enemy aliens. All but two of the officers were arrested. It was announced that the company, which manufactures small steel coal mining cars and other steel products, was controlled entirely by German capital and that many of the heavy stockholders are residents in Germany at this time.

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**NO LEATHER-GROUNDGRIPPER**  
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## MANY TRAINING TO TEACH ENGLISH

Interest in Movement to Instruct  
Aliens Shown in Large Enrollment  
in Course in Teacher-  
Training in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Interest on the part of certain citizens in the teaching of English to the natives of other lands may perhaps be gauged by the manner in which the aid offered by the Department of University Extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education is being welcomed. The class in teacher-training for this patriotic enterprise, to which Charles E. Towne delivered a series of five lectures last week at the State House, had an enrollment of 105. Mr. Towne is the one man in the State whom the Department of University Extension has made responsible for the education of the immigrants.

This class of 105 had been expected to number about 25. The first night there was an attendance of 80 and before the course was half over it had reached 105. The Women's Municipal League reports that more than that number have applied to them for summer positions of teaching English to immigrant women in response to the league's offer to pay a nominal salary to those who would form classes of the alien women for that purpose. Mr. Towne says that fully 90 per cent of the members of this teaching-training class have had experience in teaching. Fall River's school department has arranged with a number of its public school-teachers to take charge of summer classes in this line of work, and Mr. Towne announces that he is going to that city to present the lectures that he gave at the State House. And between July 9 and Aug. 9 he is to train a class at Hyannis Normal School, a class with members coming from all parts of the State. At once with the training of teachers Mr. Towne plans to interest the school boards.

Naturalization classes are conducted in many towns and cities. The lessons in civics studied by these classes were prepared by Guy D. Gold, industrial secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A. When the immigrants have completed the lessons Mr. Towne examines them, and if they manifest a reasonable understanding of the ground covered, presents them with certificates that are of value when applying for naturalization papers. Such a class, numbering 70 men, is located in Springfield.

Recently Mr. Gold announced that it is the purpose of the Committee on Public Safety to see that a teacher of English is provided for every 15 of the 65,000 non-English-speaking immigrants in the State.

Those taking an interest in the education of the immigrant have expressed themselves as glad to see the attention recently given to the matter by the federal government, for, as Mr. Towne has said: "In many ways the federal government should see to the education of the immigrant. A large proportion of the men are transient laborers, in one State one season, in another the next, so that to educate them and their families is an interstate problem. The laws controlling aliens are in no two states alike. Some are doing various things to educate them; most states are doing very little."

"At least 50 per cent of those coming from foreign-speaking countries have failed to learn English. Yet each one had to pay the United States \$8 to enter the country, which amount is supposed to be spent to their benefit. This has probably brought \$9,000,000 into the national treasury."

There is now a bill before Congress which will provide for the expenditure of \$8,000,000 for the Americanization of the foreign born.

## BOSTON-NEW YORK AIR MAIL IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—As a result of the trial of aeroplane service for United States mail from New York to Boston a week ago and the successful return trip to New York from here Tuesday, William F. Murray, postmaster of Boston, will recommend to the Post Office Department in Washington that six navy aeroplanes be put into regular service for carrying mail between the two cities. Postmaster Murray made the trip in the aeroplane on Tuesday from Saugus to Mineola, more than 200 miles, in three hours and six minutes.

Lieut. Torrey H. Webb piloted the aeroplane, which contained 60 pounds of Boston mail in two sacks. Aside from the fact that due to the heavy atmosphere the plane made its first landing 15 miles beyond the objective, the trip was without incident.

Postmaster Murray explained that his recommendation for the use of naval aeroplanes is because the chances for landing on water between New York and Boston are infinitely greater than for landing on the land and the aviator flying over the water is able to travel at a much lower altitude than he who flies over land.

## TABLET TO BE DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Dedication of the tablet in honor of Peter Harrison, the architect of King's Chapel, will be held in the church at 4 o'clock next Friday afternoon, the two hundred second anniversary of Harrison's birth. Addresses will be made by Dr. Howard N. Brown, minister of King's Chapel, and Samuel F. Batchelder, through whose researches knowledge of Harrison was gained. The tablet is of green slate and was designed by Theodore B. Hagood.

## TUCKAHOE BUILDER HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In recognition of the wonderful achievement in turning

out the steamer Tuckahoe in world's record time, President Neeland, of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, has been presented by the board of directors of the company with a silver loving cup. The cup bore the following inscription: "To the leader of those who built the steamer Tuckahoe in the shortest time on record, and in time of national need showed what the Camden yard could do for the country." Since the steamer was placed in commission it has made three trips to this port with coal.

## PLAN TO DEFEAT STRIKE IS SHOWN

Two Lynn Men Who Claim to  
Have Settled Controversy in  
Shoe Workers Sue for Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LYNN, Mass.—Through the agency of a lawsuit growing out of a strike of Armenian and Greek shoe workers in certain factories in Lynn in 1917, the public—not to mention the strikers themselves, who probably are especially interested in the subject—has been given information which might not otherwise have been available, concerning methods of defeating strikes. The suit is brought by two men who claim to have settled the strike, as per agreement with the manufacturers.

The plaintiffs are Musha Babian and Ayoub Abde; the defendants are five individuals described in the declaration as a committee of the Manufacturers Association of Lynn. On or about July 6, 1917, the plaintiffs, they say, entered into an oral agreement with the committee, by which they agreed to show the strikers, by advertising in Armenian and Greek newspapers, the employers' side of the controversy and to follow the guidance of their strike leaders; and, further, agreed to get the strikers to adopt a referendum to return to work at the old wages under a three years' arrangement, and also to accept the finding of the State Arbitration Board. For this service, the plaintiffs say, they were to be paid \$4000 by the defendants.

They claim that they have completed their part of the contract by advertising in the Armenian and Greek newspapers and by getting the strikers to adopt the referendum to return to work at their former wages under an agreement to accept the finding of the arbitration board; but that the defendants have paid them only \$150. Therefore, they allege, the defendants owe them \$3850 with interest from Aug. 9, 1917, when the referendum was adopted.

In reply, the defendants say that what they agreed to do was to pay for advertising space in the newspapers according to the regular rates.

## PLANS FOR FOOD CONSERVATION MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—At a conference of city and town food administrators Tuesday to discuss plans for furthering conservation in Massachusetts, Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, thanked the housewives of Massachusetts for what they had done toward the saving of 170,000 000 bushels of wheat of the last national harvest.

The practice of a Boston chain grocery store in issuing Suffolk county sugar cards in Middlesex county cities and towns will be discontinued. Grocers in Wakefield and Everett had protested. Cards in Middlesex county are to be obtained only through the local administrator, while in Suffolk county they are distributed by stores. The Middlesex county grocers declared that the practice of the chain store discriminated against them.

Attention was called to the fact that many bakeries are inadvertently breaking the flour substitute order. Instead of using flour and substitutes in proportion of three and four, they are using it four and five, he said.

## FORUM RALLIES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A series of patriotic forum rallies under the auspices of the New England Congress of Forums, is to be given in Boston school centers under the department of extended use of school buildings of which Mrs. Eva Whiting White is director. The first is to be given in the High School of Practical Arts, Roxbury, next Tuesday evening. It will be followed by a second on June 25. The others have been arranged as follows: East Boston High School, June 19; Dorchester High School, June 21; South Boston High School, June 23; Charlestown High School, June 25; Roslindale is to have a forum on June 24 either at the Municipal Building or the Charles Sumner School.

## LASELL SEMINARY AWARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In connection with the graduation of 55 girls from Lasell Seminary on Tuesday, awards were given for good work in the making of war bread. Miss Helen G. Keniston of Boston, a sophomore, was given first prize, which consisted of a small gold loaf. A similar loaf in silver was given as second prize to Miss Anita D. Hotchkiss of Seymour, Conn., a senior. Miss Marjorie Kinkead of Bluffton, Ind., and Miss Helen R. Warner of Farmington, Mich., also seniors, were given honorable mention.

## BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British transport Ausonia, owned by the Cunard Steamship Company, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine several hundred miles from the British coast while on her way westward, according to private cable messages received here.

## LABOR NEEDS IN THE SHOE INDUSTRY

National Industrial Conference  
Report Says 54-Hour Work  
Week Is Sufficient to Maintain  
Production Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Conclusions reached in a report of the National Industrial Conference, just issued, are that a work-week of 54 hours is sufficient to maintain production in the boot and shoe industry; that many efficiently managed establishments can achieve maximum efficiency with a week of 52 hours, but that a shorter week would, under present conditions, involve a loss of output.

It is pointed out in the report that a large majority of establishments which have adopted a 50-hour week report a loss in production, but the conference takes the view that such a work-week might prove generally practicable providing operating conditions could be placed on a highly efficient basis and a genuine spirit of cooperation established between employer and employee. Experience in the boot and shoe industry with a 48-hour week has been limited to very few concerns, but it indicates definitely, the report states, that at least until there have been radical changes in operating conditions such a work schedule is too short to keep production at a maximum.

The report calls attention to the fact that the problem varies so widely in different industries—because of differences in type of worker, in character of product, in management, and particularly in the extent to which automatic machine processes influence results—that the experience of any one industry must not be taken as representative of industry in general.

The report emphasizes that beyond the effect of different hours of work on factory production, certain broad questions must be taken into consideration; as, for instance, whether a shortening of the work-week, although causing temporary loss in current output, might not so extend the productive life of workers, or so promote the welfare of the community and raise the standard of citizenship, that reductions in work hours would be desirable irrespective of an adverse effect on current production. These so-called social factors are to be discussed in a later report on industries collectively rather than in connection with any single industry.

The report covers an investigation of hours-of-work problems in 190 boot and shoe establishments in the United States, with approximately 98,000 employees. Of these establishments, 94 had reduced hours in recent years and 77 of the 94, with 62,000 employees, reported the results of such change in work schedules. The replies indicate that a rather rapid shortening of hours has taken place in the industry in the past few years. According to the census of 1914, only 15 per cent of the employees in the industry were in establishments operating less than 54 hours per week, whereas in 1917 over 60 per cent of the employees covered by the investigation were in such establishments.

Legal limitations on hours of work for women largely control maximum hours in the industry. A noteworthy tendency is shown, however, to shorten hours to a point below such legal limits. Thus, of 66 boot and shoe establishments in Massachusetts reporting to the board, more than one-half were operating on a shorter schedule than 54 hours, the legal maximum for women. This contrasts sharply with conditions in the cotton manufacturing industry. A previous report showed that practically no northern cotton manufacturing establishments were running on work schedules below the limit prescribed by law for women. The Saturday half-holiday is almost universal in the boot and shoe industry.

Before reaching definite conclusions as to whether a 52-hour week is advisable, however, the report holds that it is necessary to determine whether there was an increased intensity of work which robbed the workers of real benefit from the shorter day.

## CAMP BEAUREGARD ZONE BILL FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Southern Bureau  
BATON ROUGE, La.—The bill providing a 25-mile dry zone around Camp Beauregard was unanimously reported to the House by the Military Committee. This action proved a surprise to almost every one in the capital. Supporters assert the measure will go through both houses with little opposition. The committee's action followed a four-hour hearing, at which residents of Alexandria were the speakers on both sides.

Dr. W. D. Hayes, speaking for the prohibitionists, said: "Conditions at Camp Beauregard as to drunkenness among soldiers, are bad. The Mayor has not kept the promise which Alexandria made to the War Department at the time we secured the cantonment and the soldiers are continuing to get liquor."

Col. William Polk said he had gone to Washington as a representative of the Mayor and saloon men of the town and that an agreement which had been reached whereby the saloons of the parish were not to sell liquor in packages for consumption off the premises had been "violated fore and aft." He said that was why he was there on the other side of the case.

## EVEN MOCK STATUES OF GERMANS BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Southern Bureau  
MOBILE, Ala.—Asserting that no statue of von Hindenburg or the

Kaiser would ever be erected, even temporarily, in Bienville Square, Mayor P. J. Lyons rescinded, May 29, the permit recently given the Mothers' Army and Navy League by acting Mayor George E. Crawford, to erect the figures in order that the association might obtain funds paid for the right to throw balls at the figures in the public square the day after the day left for summer. After receiving the ruling, the women rented a vacant lot and operated the figures, realizing a good sum.

## WARNING GIVEN ON EMERSON STOCK

Confidential Report Made to Bos-  
ton Advertising Agent—Apology  
Demanded by Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the Emerson Motors Company case on Tuesday, William A. Bishop, head of the Bishop Service of Investigators, testified that this concern in September, 1916, compiled a confidential report for Henry B. Humphrey, a Boston advertising agent who handled Emerson advertising for the newspapers. This report amounted to a warning of the alleged worthlessness of Emerson stock, but Mr. Humphrey, it is charged, accepted the advertising in spite of it. One large Chicago newspaper refused to run it.

Stanley Fowler, representing the defendant, made an attack on Mr. Bishop's character, then admitted to the judge that he had no proof and the judge told him he would have to apologize to the witness if unable to produce proof within a reasonable time.

## LINEMEN HEARING NOT TO BE REOPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have been notified by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, that he will not reopen the hearing on the wage question as regards linemen and operators of the Edison and other electrical companies in and near Boston. The International threatens to call a strike before tomorrow unless their demands are met.

Mr. Endicott's letter follows: "I have your communication of June 10. On all questions left to me to arbitrate I have to decide on the testimony as submitted. After a full and fair hearing, in which I allowed both sides to put in any testimony which they desired bearing on the subject, I made my decision. I have no change to make. The testimony showed very plainly that after the 10 per cent increase which the Edison people have lately granted, their employees were getting very high wages when compared with other concerns in similar lines, and when you include the time and a half for overtime the Edison employees have a right to congratulate themselves as to their position."

## SALVATION ARMY PLANNING FOR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Efforts of the Salvation Army in Boston are now being directed toward the children between the ages of one and five years. The newly opened day nursery in the West End is pronounced a success, and activities at the summer camp at Canton, in addition to the various other activities in different parts of Boston are occupying the attention of all the local workers.

Through the Salvation Army it is expected that 1000 bottles of milk will be distributed daily for children of those who cannot afford to pay for it. Each case will be investigated by officers of the Salvation Army. During the summer several thousand children will be cared for at the camp, the buildings of which are surrounded by 160 acres of attractive country.

To carry on all of this work, the Salvation Army is trying to raise \$13,500, the amount needed, to keep all departments up to the standard desired.

## KNIGHTED FOR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A cablegram received by the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Company states that Hugh G. Levick of that company has been knighted in the Court of St. James in recognition of his services to the Treasury during the war. He has been in London since April, 1917. He is a permanent member of the British Charitable Society of this city. Mr. Levick was born in Buryleigh, England, and has always retained his allegiance to Great Britain.

## LIQUOR SALE CONVICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BROCKTON, Mass.—Harvey Parker, who was in charge of a drug store when it was raided last February, was convicted Tuesday for keeping and exposing liquor for illegal sale before the first jury in the first criminal session of the Superior Court ever held in Brockton. At the same session, William A. Burnham, treasurer of the Brockton City Club, pleaded guilty to the charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance and was fined \$75. The club also was raided last February.

## MINOTTO APPEAL WITHDRAWN

Service of the United Press Associations  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The appeal of Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, Chicago packer, was withdrawn in the Federal Court of Appeals here today. This action formally ends the young Italian noble's opposition to intervention under a Presidential warrant. Minotto is now at Fort Ogden, Ga.

## WARNING IS GIVEN OF COAL SHORTAGE

Continued Waste of Fuel in  
Unnecessary Outdoor Display  
Advertising May Enforce a  
Return to Lightless Nights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Midsummer is the time to consider coal for mid-winter. This applies to the consumer, the producer, and the government.

The National Fuel Administration has announced that its newly organized Production Bureau, with James B. Neale at the head, will undertake to increase the efficiency of individual mines and miners in both the anthracite and bituminous industry. It also informs the public that it is very necessary that the bituminous production be greatly speeded up.

Coal requirements have increased to such an extent that although there is an average weekly production of 11,700,000 tons, a shortage is practically certain unless the weekly average is raised about 1,000,000 tons for the remainder of the current year. What cannot be met by increased production will have to be overcome by conservation and limitation in the use of coal.

The threat of limitation may be effected very soon in the excessive and unnecessary use of electricity for outdoor advertising purposes and other display illumination.

When the restrictions on this kind of lighting were suspended it was thought that patriotism and common sense would prevent the kind of extravagance that prevailed in electrical display before the war, but it has been found that in spite of the change of hours effected by the Daylight-Saving Law, many signs are lighted at 8 o'clock at a time of the year when it is still daylight at 9 o'clock. Unless this waste is stopped there will have to be a return to the "lightless nights."

## BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ELECTS

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry I. Harriman was reelected president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a meeting Tuesday of the board of directors who were recently chosen for the year 1918-1919. Mr. Harriman is the first president ever elected by the Chamber of Commerce to succeed himself.

Other officers of the chamber chosen by the directors were first vice-president, John R. Macomber; second vice-president, George R. Nutter; treasurer, Edward J. Frost; James A. McKibben was reelected secretary. In addition to these officers, the following were chosen as members of the executive committee: Frank W. Remick, chairman; Frederic H. Fay, Charles J. Bullock, Henry P. Kendall, Edward J. Frost, George R. Nutter, and John R. Macomber.

## Mid-Month List

# Columbia Records

Straccari's Wonderful Voice in  
Massenet's Beautiful "Elegie"

A melody of exquisite beauty sung with all the unaffected charm and sincerity that is this great singer's truest art. Straccari's glorious voice at its best, with a most appealing violin obbligato by Sascha Jacobsen.

49333—\$1.50



"We'll Do Our Share"  
(While You're Over There)

And mothers are certainly doing it! This record tells one of the ways they are standing back of the boys while saying "It's up to you, my son." The tender love and understanding depicted will make this a deservedly popular number.

A 2542—75c

"Just Like Washington Crossed the Delaware"

"General Pershing will cross the Rhine"—that's the rapid-fire refrain of this smashing patriotic hit. Arthur Fields and the Peerless Quartette sing the stirring lyrics with a quick-march swing that makes this record simply irresistible.

A 2545—75c



"Three Wonderful Letters  
From Home"

Welcome to the men "over there"? They surely are! And this Columbia record presents in great simplicity how welcome is the encouragement they bring.

A 2529—75c

Send some records to your soldier. There's a Columbia Grafonola in his Y. M. C. A. Hut

New Columbia Records on sale the 10th and 20th of every month  
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, NEW YORK



There Is Every Advantage In Buying Your Records From  
New England's Largest Exclusive Retail Talking Machine Store  
174 TREMONT STREET, OPP. BOYLSTON SUBWAY STATION, BOSTON

New England  
Headquarters for  
Columbia Grafonolas  
and Records

YOU will find here more than a store. You will find a complete, courteous musical service, a complete line of COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and all the latest COLUMBIA RECORDS. You will be invited to play any record or any Grafonola. Come. The door opens with a welcome.

The Grafonola Company of New England  
174 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Columbia Grafonola  
Price \$130  
With electric motor  
\$135

Telephone  
Beach 1893



## THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

### Book Illustration

There is a great question whether a book of fiction should contain illustrations unless these are made by the author himself. A true literary artist can draw his characters with his pen with such clearness that they stand out before the reader's mental vision with as clear-cut characteristics and as individual personalities as if they really existed. In fact, the degree to which a writer is able to do this represents his position on the ladder of literary fame.

In spite of this there will undoubtedly always be a definite demand for illustrations in fiction on the part of the buying public, for among these there is a large number who possess so little imagination that they prefer to have their idea of the characters come through the medium of the eye rather than through the imagination. For this reason the art of the book illustrator finds ample scope for its development, and because of its nature must be considered high up among the arts of the time. It is, in fact, the only living art which reaches the mass of the people. The painter produces a single picture, but through the medium of the printing press the product of the book illustrator may be multiplied indefinitely, and reaches a much larger though perhaps less intelligent audience.

Book illustration has been called the common ground between the fine and the applied arts, because it is only since the great advance made in the arts of reproduction and engraving that book illustration has been able to reach its highest point. The artist's genius would be restricted except for the painstaking care of the engraver and plate maker, and the printer.

It is still within the memory of many readers that book illustration was confined to woodcuts and steel engravings. A series of inventions produced new methods, and with the introduction of process engraving, or halftone, the whole field of illustration turned into a new channel. In America, Mr. Timothy Cole became almost the sole representative of the artistic wood engraver, and the Century Magazine almost the only medium through which such an artist could issue examples of his work. Steel-engraving plants passed out of existence, where plants which etched on zinc and copper, producing so-called lineplates and halftones, sprang up beyond belief.

These processes are little understood by the general public, yet the illustrations in all except the most pretentious volumes are now either halftone or lineplate photo engravings. In making a halftone plate, the picture or object to be reproduced is photographed through a screen consisting of a glass plate, diagonally ruled at right angles in two directions with lines numbering from fifty to four hundred to the inch. This screen is placed inside of the camera and in front of, and very near, the chemically sensitized plate. The light reflected from the object to be photographed, varying in intensity according to the lights and shadows of the object, is focused on the sensitized plate through the intervening line screen, and affects the sensitized film more or less according to its intensity. This causes a chemical change of such nature that the next following operations, the development and the intensification of the picture, result in

producing in the forms of dots and stipples varying in size, and consequently in the respective light and shade effects, according to the varying lights and shadows of the original.

Inasmuch as the lights show dark and the darks light, the picture on the glass makes a negative of the subject. This negative is placed in a printing frame, in close contact with a polished copper plate prepared with a film sensitive to the light. A few minutes' exposure to the light renders insoluble in water those parts of the film which the light has reached through the negative, and when the other parts of the film, which remain insoluble in water, are washed away, the picture appears clear on the surface of the plate. The dots and the stipples forming the picture are then further treated to enable them to resist the action of the solution of iron perchloride to which the plate is next subjected, which etches out the spaces between the dots, and leaves the latter in relief. As the etching on the copper must be in reverse as regards right and left, in order that it may appear in proper relation when printed on the paper, the negative must be produced through a reflecting prism, or the finished negative, properly toughened, must be stripped from the glass on which it has been produced, and turned over. In ordinary practice, a number of such turned negatives are placed together on a single large glass, and exposed together on a large copper plate, to be cut apart afterward and mounted separately. The primary etching is usually supplemented by further processes, such as re-etching, vignetting, hand-tooping and routing. The finished plate is finally mounted on a wooden block to the height of type.

Lineplates are etchings in relief on plates of zinc and copper, reproduced from pen-and-ink drawings, or diagrams, by photo-mechanical process. The method in general is the same as that for halftone work, but without the intervention of the screen. In lineplates, the light and shade effects are produced by gradations of thick and thin lines, in distinction from the effects of wash drawings and photographs, which are produced by gradations of tone. The latter require the intervention of the screen to convert the fulltone gradations into the halftone of the dots and stipples, while the former may, as already noted, be reproduced directly.

Other classes of engravings, of a more costly kind, and which are therefore used only in books of more expensive character, are the various forms of engraving in intaglio; that is to say, in effects produced by cutting or etching the design into and below the surface of the plate, instead of cutting or etching away the ground, and leaving the design in relief. Examples of this order are the old-time copperplate engraving, and more modern steel engraving, in the form of line or mezzotint effects, photogravure, and the yet more recent photo-intaglio process known as rotogravure, and photo-mezzotint.

The compromise which publishers

have been forced to make, or in many cases have gladly made between art and the insistence of the public for a mass of illustrations, has, of course, been greatly stimulated by the low cost and the facility of reproduction of the lineplate and the halftone. To those who have read this series from the beginning, it will be an interesting point to consider how the public today, in its demand, is turning back to picture teaching and picture reading, whereas in the days of Gutenberg, and his successors during the next 50 years, the invention of printing was made possible and the rapidity of its growth stimulated by the insatiable demand on the part of the public for something to read, in order not to be restricted to their learning simply to pictorial design. The public now has the reading matter, but with that reading matter it must also have the delight of the pictorial display! —S. T.

### GAS RATE RAISE ASKED IN MEMPHIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—On the grounds that coal, labor and machinery have gone considerably higher, the Memphis Consolidated Gas and Electric Light Company will seek permission from the city commissioners to charge higher rates.

According to Vice-Pres. C. H. Steiger, "Under a contract which expired April 1, the Memphis Gas and Electric Co. paid \$2.40 a ton for coal, delivered. Now if they were forced to go into the open market, the cost of fuel would be \$3.90, or an increase of 62 per cent." The company will also seek to recover at least one-half of the reduction made Jan. 1, 1917.

### FOREIGN HOLDINGS ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has applied the provisions of the Foreign Holdings (Returns) Order to grass seeds, clover seeds, vegetable seeds and root seeds, and it is necessary for any persons holding these articles on foreign account to make a return of their foreign holdings. For the purpose of the order, an article is deemed to be held on foreign account:

1. If by the terms of any sale or agreement, or otherwise, the article is to be delivered or is intended to be delivered to any place outside the United Kingdom; or
  2. If the article has been sold to, or has been agreed to be sold to, or is held on account of any person or firm resident or carrying on business outside the United Kingdom.
- The returns are to be made on forms to be obtained from and when completed to be returned to the Secretary Ministry of Food (Statistical Branch), Palace Chambers, London, S. W. Returns of future foreign holdings are required to be made by the person concerned within 10 days after becoming the holder.

## IN THE LIBRARIES

The novels bought to be read on train or boat may or may not be worth reading. Some of them are. If the traveler finds them at all entertaining or profitable, probably there are soldiers or sailors who would be of like taste; and a trifle of effort will turn the discarded book in their direction. The nearest public library or reading room, or the medium, and will respond to a telephone call if the donor cannot carry his gift thither.

There has come a request from a number of camp libraries for the new novels. Many of the men ask for the book they have seen advertised, and a chaplain reports that the men in hospitals particularly are eager for up-to-the-minute literature. Very few such books have been coming in the gift shipments.

Good old books, like good old friends, are indispensable, and never fail of warm welcome, and some prefer the distinctly classical; but it takes all kinds of men to make the world of the camp or transport, and the newest novel is to the volume of stored up wisdom something of what the dime or nickel is to the bank balance or the bond. These men are giving their all; let us not stint them in small change.

The new book, "Keeping Our Fighting Fit for War and After," by Edward F. Allen, written in connection with Raymond D. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, is valuable at many points of contact. It is a good book for the civilian to read in order that he may know what the government is doing to sustain the morale of the vast army it has brought into existence; good for the man in camp, to show him what his opportunities are and how they have been provided; good for the camp workers by way of encouragement and emulation; and good for the librarian, not only in camp but in city and town, for general information as to what the A. L. A. war service means to the country and its defenders. One chapter is entirely devoted to the camp library work; and other semi-military activities of camp life—athletics, music, theaters—are described and il-

lustrated. President Wilson contributed this statement to the book:

"I do not believe it an exaggeration to say that no army ever before assembled has had more conscientious and painstaking thought given to the protection and stimulation of its mental, moral and physical manhood. Every endeavor has been made to surround the men, both here and abroad, with the kind of environment which a democracy owes to those who fight in its behalf. In this book the Commission on Training Camp Activities have represented the government and the government's solicitude that the moral and spiritual resources of the nation should be mobilized behind the troops."

The University of Michigan is receiving subscriptions from libraries for photostat facsimiles of the Kentucky Gazette from 1787 to 1800, and to the Detroit Gazette from 1817 to 1830. The price for the former is set to exceed \$850 for the complete set bound in buckram, and for the latter, \$750. These papers contain source information concerning pioneer life in Kentucky and Michigan, much of which is unobtainable elsewhere, and are of great importance to students of the political, economic and social development of the Middle West.

Among golden words for children's librarians are these, spoken ten years ago by Mr. Henry W. Legler, of the Chicago Library, but fully as applicable now:

"There are too many books written especially for children. There are more titles in the average collection of children's books than the librarian ought to purchase. There are too many books that are negative in quality—pleasantly enough flavored, but harmful in tone, authentic as to facts, but colorless. There are usually too few of the world's enduring books—classics—and too many editions especially for children. Some of the children's catalogues are of appalling size. Here there is abundant need for exclusion. Five hundred titles, judiciously chosen and plentifully duplicated, would meet the need of most libraries, and would measurably raise the standard of reading. Much might be ascertained by an analysis

of the individual cards of juvenile patrons—a sort of laboratory experiment."

For 30 years the Springfield City Library has conducted a library training class, and the fund of experience thus acquired gives importance to the announcement for this year's class which will begin work in September. Persons expecting to take the examination for admission, to be held at the library June 25, should notify the librarian immediately. A high school course is regarded as the minimum of general preparation.

The examination tests the candidate's general knowledge of literature, history, and current events. Stress is laid on culture, personality, good health, and common sense.

The course covers nine months. The apprentices selected will agree to give their services without pay for the period, under conditions of employment similar to those of the regular library staff, and in consideration of the services thus rendered the library will afford the apprentices opportunity to become familiar, so far as is feasible during the term of apprenticeship, with the different kinds of work carried on. The pupils receive a month's instruction and practice under each of the assistants in charge of the main departments of the library. There is classroom work every

morning. Current books are discussed, and general library economy is studied. The writing of book notes is taught by lectures and round table conferences with the librarian, followed by actual writing of brief reviews for the local papers. The subject of public documents, their scope, usefulness and treatment, is presented in lectures. The course in the delivery department includes registration and the care of overdue notices, together with all the details of desk work. Four weeks are spent in the repair room, four weeks in studying the methods of accessioning. There is training in the periodical room, and work in the branch libraries. Class instruction is given by the head of the reference department in the study of reference books.

Besides the class instruction, practice is afforded for several weeks in serving readers, in looking up subjects, consulting the various indexes and bibliographies, and preparing special lists. A reading course in art and music is combined with instruction in utilizing the extensive resources of these departments. Instruction is given in cataloguing and classification by the head of the cataloguing department. Under the children's librarian the class is made familiar with all the work for children, including the extensive cooperation with the schools.

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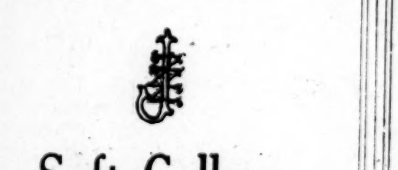
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PAVING PROGRAM  
OBSTACLES MET

Difficulty in Getting Men and Materials for Highway Work Furnishes a Problem Which Mayor Peters Is Studying

BOSTON, Mass.—Unusual financial and labor problems confront the city of Boston this year, and there is no precedent by which to be guided for all conditions are without parallel, so far as the records show. Mayor Peters is taking an active interest in the financial conditions as well as the fact that labor conditions are such that he may find it hard to have his street paving program carried out to the extent he has planned. The Mayor has directed the transfer of the sum of about \$319,000 in the budget for street paving by contract, and some \$172,000 appropriated last year for street repairs and repaving.

The object in this transfer of money appropriated for street work to a general street fund is that the money be available for paying by the department of public works should the contractors not be able to hire men and get materials. The money in the budget specified that the street work was to be done by contract. The money carried over from last year had been appropriated for contract work as well. Both amounts will be available for Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, commissioner of the department of public works, and the commissioner can either use the money for contract paving jobs, or for labor he may hire to supplement his own paving forces. The paving division will be able to do much more paving by day labor under this plan. It is known that the contractors are having difficulty in securing men, so great is the demand for labor in government work at South Boston, Squantum and Fore River.

This transferred money is a fund separate and distinct from the \$1,541,000 which is available for streets from the Tax Limit Increase Law which the Legislature passed this spring. That money represents \$1 of the \$3 tax limit increase and it cannot be used for any other purpose than street improvement under the law.

Colonel Sullivan has consented to the transfer of \$50,000 of the \$100,000 appropriated for the laying of artificial stone sidewalks to the soldiers' relief department. Maj. John E. Gilman, commissioner of the relief department, has a great problem ahead of him and he has appealed to the Mayor for help. The amount provided for the soldiers' relief department at the present rate of demand will prove sufficient for only about four months more. Then the Mayor, the auditor and the budget commissioner will have to find more money.

GERMAN ATTITUDE  
TOWARD FINLAND

PARIS, France.—In a leading article in L'Homme Libre M. Maurice Ildert reviews the present political situation in Finland and the causes which have helped to make it what it is. German troops he says are bringing about the pacification of Finland for the White Guards, or in other words for a government which stands for "Bourgeois" order as against Bolshevism. It will be remembered that directly after the declaration of independence, a revolutionary movement, favored, if not provoked, by the presence of the Red Guards who had not yet evacuated the country, succeeded in getting possession of the capital and ended in the establishment of a Socialist Government, Bolshevism in character, which extended its sway over an important part of Finnish territory. The White Party, however, did not allow itself to be crushed. It retreated and raised an army of White Guards who began a campaign against the Red Guards of the Helsinki Government. At first the fighting went well for the Red Guards who are accused of having committed terrible excesses in their moment of victory. It seems certain, too, that until the signature of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk the Soviet of Petrograd lent them active assistance. In any case the situation grew worse every day and the threat of famine was added to the evils of civil war.

Swedish opinion followed the course of events with intense interest and growing anxiety. On Feb. 19, M. Gripenberg, the Finnish chargé d'affaires at Stockholm, sent the Swedish Government a note asking for Swedish intervention on the side of the Whites. The following day in the Riksdag, M. Eden announced that Sweden would not intervene. On March 3, news came to Stockholm that the Germans were landing shortly on the Åland Islands. The Finnish Senate had officially asked for German protection.

Since that moment the issue of the civil war had never been in doubt; according to the latest news, after successive checks, the Reds had capitulated. "It goes without saying," M. Ildert says, "that the Germans, as in other cases, set foot in Finland chiefly with the object of 'delivering the people.' The day after their entrance into Helsinki a Berlin communiqué described the enthusiastic reception which the German troops were accorded in the Finnish capital, flowers being showered upon them, while the bourgeois press, which had been muzzled for two months, published special editions which were enthusiastic in their allusions to Germany."

M. Ildert says that possibly recent news from the Ukraine may have brought a certain chill to these effusions, but any way for the time being, the German generals are protecting the Finnish ministers while waiting to imprison them. "They have a right," M. Ildert asserts, "to ask what the Finns are going to give the Germans in exchange, and on this matter the Swedish Telegraphic Agency has published a singular document. It is an appeal addressed to Swedish democracy by Mr. Arthur Uuselus, a member of the Finnish Diet. The fact that Mr. Uuselus is a notorious Red makes it advisable to criticize though not to challenge his testimony. He no doubt exaggerates when he accuses those directing Finnish affairs of being the conscious or unconscious agents of Germany and of wishing to attach Finland to the political system which extends from the North Cape to Baghdad and has its center in Berlin. He speaks, however, of a treaty which has made Finland the vassal of Germany.

"Such treaties," M. Ildert affirms, "are known to be quite in the German style and if Mr. Loeffgren, the Swedish Minister for Justice, is to be believed, a Finnish-German treaty exists. "To this the Whites answer: 'What could we do against anarchy? Sweden alone was in a position to help us, she was not willing. We had to appeal to Germany.' It is a curious fact, that this explanation of the Finnish consular general at Christiania is to be met with again in the German press. 'The German Emperor,' the Hamburger Nachrichten states, 'only intervened because Sweden refused to take the necessary energetic action.' "It appears that Sweden has been blamed in some quarters among the Allies, because, by refusing to intervene, she threw Finland into the arms of Germany. There is, however, no foundation for this, as Mr. Branting made clear when he revealed the fact that, according to all appearances, the representatives of Finland at Berlin asked for German intervention before Finland appealed to Sweden. Besides, when the Finnish Government approached Stockholm, it informed the Swedish Cabinet that it was making a similar advance to Berlin. The Finnish-German combination was already an accomplished fact; it was merely a matter of finding out to what extent Sweden would participate; and as it is difficult to imagine that Germany would let slip an opportunity so favorable to her designs on the Baltic, Swedish intervention in Finland would have ended in Sweden's entrance into the war by the side of Germany.

"It is to be supposed that in its policy of non-intervention the Swedish Government was in full agreement with the governments of Norway and Denmark, and it is certain that it had behind it the vast majority of the Swedish nation. Only the noisy faction of activists may have experienced one more disappointment in its hopes of seeing the Swedish Army helping the victorious German Army. On the other hand it is improbable that the approach to Germany aroused any very deep feeling in Finland; Germanophile tendencies have been fairly clearly shown in Finland since the war began, being favored moreover by Tsarist oppression. It would not be surprising to see a Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the throne of Finland, if a monarchical form of government should be adopted, rather than Prince Axel of Denmark who has been spoken of in this connection.

"The fact remains that Swedish neutrality and the Finnish-German alliance are two separate things and that the first cannot serve either as pretext or justification for the second. If the Swedish Government refused to cross the Gulf of Bothnia the Finnish Government has none the less full responsibility for its appeal to Germany. It is not denied that the Whites of Finland believed that they were fighting in a good cause and fighting for law and order against rebellion. It was quite natural to have recourse to a powerful neighbor to settle this disastrous quarrel. Only, Bismarck said once, 'We do not have to play the part of judges, but to carry out German policy.'"

COERCION WITHOUT  
LEGAL AUTHORITY

Measures Employed During Recent Indianapolis War Chest Drive Result in a Number of Individuals Losing Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Coercive features were adopted in the Indianapolis war chest campaign by a committee without legal authority. These coercive measures led to friction resulting, in a number of cases, in people losing their positions because they did not believe the war chest plan good and refused to be coerced into contributing to it.

The war chest in Indianapolis was put on, as in many other cities, by a self-constituted committee originating with the officials of the Chamber of Commerce. They gave a dinner and at that dinner announced the fully developed plan.

The newspapers gave the plan their hearty support. The committee selected to direct the war chest consisted of the Mayor and five of the city's most prominent business men, including two of the leading bankers.

The campaign ran for three weeks. The first week was devoted to widespread posting and advertising and making popular the slogan "1 to 31" which meant that each person was wanted to give one day's wages out of each month to the war chest. The second week was given over to what advertising men called "educational" copy. The third week brought the drive itself. A group of Canadian soldiers who had been injured in the war were brought here to urge the public to subscribe to the war chest.

The scheme which led to friction in business establishments was undoubtedly an ingenious one so far as getting results was considered. It, however, left out of all account the individual's choice or desire, and in fact amounted to little more than an autocratic demand supported by a created public sentiment and considerable business fear.

Indianapolis does not have a public square, but its well known Circle is supposed to be the center of the downtown district. Two large racks were erected in the Circle. Over one of these was a sign reading "Firms Who Have Not Gone Over the Top 100 Per Cent," and over the other "Firms Who Have Gone Over the Top 100 Per Cent." The 100 per cent was to indicate whether all of the employees of the firm contributed to the war chest. At the beginning of the drive the large establishments of the city were all listed under the "Have Not" rack and as 100 per cent contributions were reported cards bearing the names of such firms were transferred from the first to the second rack.

At the same time newspaper lists to the same effect were printed. The Indianapolis Star, for instance, on May 20, had a full page devoted to "The War Chest Employees' Division." This ran down in four columns of names of firms under the heading "Dr." Opposite each list of names was a blank column "Co." Over the "Top." At the head of the page this legend appeared: "Which Side Will You Be On? As employees of these firms go over the top, reach 100 per cent efficiency, the name of the firm, very rightly, will be taken from the debit column and placed in the credit column. This list will be changed daily. In going over the top quickly employees will not only be doing a great patriotic act, but will be showing a spirit of pride and appreciation for the concern in the success and welfare of which they are so deeply interested." As firms reported 100 per cent from day to day, names were transferred to the "Cr." column in the newspaper.

These newspaper lists and racks seemed to unduly influence many business houses. Much of the coercion that was experienced can be traced directly to a sense of apprehension on the part of business men that they would offend the opinion either of the promoters or of the public. There was much condemnation of these methods but many people were unwilling to oppose them openly.

WAR STAMP PLEDGES  
SAID TO BE INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Those in charge of the war savings stamps campaign in Massachusetts estimated that at least 120,000 of the 1,000,000 pledges desired have already been obtained. At noon today the women who have taken it upon themselves to assure the success of the campaign shifted the center of their activities to Boston Common, and from now until the drive ends on June 12 this will be the scene of a wide variety of features to attract the crowds and to explain the importance of purchasing the stamps.

Reports coming in from all parts of the State indicate that every city and town is alive to the call, and in most of them special programs are being given in theaters or out-of-doors in the interest of the campaign. The impression that the saving of thrift stamps and war savings certificates is an activity for school children and not so much for adults is being corrected wherever that holds. Once the habit of thrift is established, it is pointed out, the number of continuous pledges for war savings stamps will show a material increase.

ORGANIZED I. W. W.  
ANTI-DRAFT WORK

Austrians Among Those Fomenting Trouble in Montana Mining Regions—Sabotage Testimony Given at Chicago Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The ideal of I. W. W. writers, a Bolshevik America, was painted in their own words, when Claude B. Porter, assistant prosecutor, read incendiary excerpts to the jury, Tuesday, in the trial of 110 I. W. W. defendants in the Federal District Court. He read from the I. W. W. magazine, Industrialist, the organ of the Finnish Radicals, published in Duluth. It was edited by Leo Lauki, whose personal correspondence showed his activities against the draft were very extensive.

Defense Counsel Vanderveer objected to reading translations from Industrialist, saying that the I. W. W. were willing to acknowledge responsibility for the articles which pertained to industrial matters, but believed the rest should be imputed to the Finnish Socialist League. Judge Landis overruled this.

An article by Frank Lampi, in Industrialist of June 21, 1917, read in part, "The working class is going to be hauled to European battle fronts to be slaughtered and made into munition. In this the government will go as far as the workers of this country will permit and only that far. Do not be afraid of anything, my working comrades, but be as brave as the Russian revolutionary working comrades were."

In the issue of June 1, 1917, appeared this news item from Duluth, which shows the extent of organized draft obstruction: "We have been notified that all I. W. W. locals have decided unanimously among themselves not to take part in the registration. What the bourgeois officials will do about this we do not know, but we believe they will do everything in their power to get the workers on the slaughter field."

Running over months, the articles of this Finnish champion of Bolshevism followed a similar trend. Lauki, by a telegram sent to Hayward June 7, 1917, showed that I. W. W. had linked the interests of its English speaking membership and Austrians to foment trouble in the mining regions. He urged from Duluth to the situation in Butte, Mont., where a serious strike was to be begun and said advice to him from Butte demanded an Austrian and English organizer. Five days later he wired from Duluth to Hayward again, saying five of the biggest mines near Duluth had been forced to close.

J. M. Melville of Newport, Wash., a witness, also a non-I. W. W. lumberjack, described I. W. W. methods of ruining the saws in lumber mills. He testified that he had seen I. W. W. run a three-foot iron sled runner into white pine logs, and this after the strike had been cancelled. He testified about iron spikes driven into logs.

Herman E. Engel, lumber camp foreman from Orting, Wash., testified I. W. W. workers in his camp did less work in eight hours after being granted an eight-hour day than in the same time when they had been working ten hours a day. He described various sabotage acts.

CLEANER CITY CAMPAIGN OPENS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—As the result of the recent conference in Mayor Peters' office regarding social and moral conditions in which the military and naval commands as well as the police and settlement workers were all represented, 34 young women and girls were detained early this morning and Tuesday night by inspectors and patrolmen. The young women detained were either found in the streets or in places they should have avoided. This is believed to be the first move in a vigorous effort to better conditions in Boston.

PHASE OF THE HINDU  
TRIAL CASE REVIVED

Indictment Returned Against Seven Persons by Federal Jury on the Charge of Conspiracy to Violate the Espionage Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A phase of the recent German-Hindu trial was revived here today when the federal grand jury returned an indictment against seven persons, charging them with conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act.

Among the acts named in the indictment are that some of the defendants falsely represented themselves as duly accredited representatives of a foreign government, that they were the personnel of a special commission, representing the Indian Nationalist Party and duly accredited as such to the United States, and that they attempted to negotiate loans of money from various parties in the United States to the amount of \$100,000,000.

It is said in the indictment that Pullin Dehari Bose, one of the men indicted, attempted to obtain from the Minister of Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands, the Ambassador from Brazil and other diplomatic representatives to the United States transmission by these diplomats to their respective home governments without the knowledge of the United States Government, of sealed communications purporting to be diplomatic correspondence of the Indian Nationalist Party.

Some of the defendants are also charged with printing and circulating copies of the pamphlets, "Isolation of Japan in world politics," by "an Asian statesman," which contained false reports calculated to interfere with the military and naval operations of the United States.

Those named in the indictment are Sallendra Nats, Ghose Tarak Nath Das, Pullin, Dehari Bose, William A. Witherspoon, Marian Foster Witherspoon, Bluma Zalsneek and Agnes Brundin.

NORTHEASTERN  
COLLEGE EXERCISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Preparations are complete today for the commencement exercises of the schools of Northeastern College, Boston Y. M. C. A., which are to be held tonight at 8 o'clock in Jordan Hall, Frank Palmer, president, is to have charge and the speaker of the evening is to be Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

The class to be graduated numbers 121. Many others who had expected to be graduated this year are in the military service of the United States. The speakers for the schools are to be Earnest A. Hale for the School of Law, Raymond D. Willard for the School of Commerce and Finance, John J. Meagher for the Cooperative School of Engineering and Thomas B. Kenney for the Evening School of Engineering.

The marshals are to be William J. O'Neill for the Law School, William C. Hayward for the School of Commerce and Finance, John R. McLeish for the Cooperative School of Engineering, and Donald L. Northway for the Evening School of Engineering.

The scroll men are to be Chester C. Steadman for the Law School, Edward F. Messenger for Commerce and Finance, John R. McLeish for Cooperative Engineering, and Thomas B. Kenney for Evening Engineering.

## AIDE TO SECRETARY OF WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, has been appointed assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of industrial relations. For several months Dr. Hopkins has acted in a similar capacity for the quartermaster's department, under Major-General Goethals.

## WORKMEN ARE ADDRESSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Under the auspices of the national service section of the United States Shipping Board, which has the task of impressing on

## COLLEGE FUND AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Howard College at East Lake, a suburb of Birmingham, will receive \$100,000 from the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, toward its general fund of \$300,000 for improvements.

## MANUFACTURE OF SMALL ARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—It is stated here that the Ross Rifle Factory on the Claims of Abraham, outside of Quebec City, which was recently expropriated by the Dominion Government, will be utilized for the manufacture of small arms for the United States Ordnance Department.

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MORE REVERENCE  
FOR FLAG FORESEEN

Brig-Gen. Ruckman, U. S. A. Says "Old Glory" Is Deserving to Receive Highest Homage That Can Be Paid to It

ANECDOTE ABOUT  
PRINCE LICHNOWSKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
PARIS, France.—In a letter to the Mercure de France, Mr. Theodore Stanton alludes to an extract which he gave from Mr. Owen Wister's book on the war, "The Pentecost of Calamity," when writing in the same review in March, 1916. The extract in question stated that when Prince Lichnowsky was leaving London his suite begged him not to be so depressed, saying that the war was not his fault. He, however, replied that they did not understand; his future, he declared was ruined, he had been sent to watch England and to inform the Emperor when the moment came for him to strike. Internal dissensions had seemed to make England impotent and he had told the Emperor that the moment had come.

In a subsequent number of the Mercure, Mr. Stanton stated that the source from which Mr. Wister obtained the anecdote concerning Prince Lichnowsky was unimpeachable. His friend, Mr. Cabot Lodge, one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Senate of the United States, had told him the story in September, 1914. The Senator on his part had received it from one of the most important members of the British Government a few hours after the incident of which he had been a witness had taken place. Mr. Wister asked Senator Lodge for permission to give his name as authority for the authenticity of the anecdote, and this was given him. But as Senator Lodge had not the permission of his English informant to mention his name he asked Mr. Wister not to make this public.

Now, however, that the United States is at war with Germany and the Englishman in question has left the Foreign Office there is not, Mr. Stanton says, the same reason for concealing the name, which was, in fact, that of Sir Edward Grey, now Viscount Grey of Fallodon.

TEACHERS GET ADVANCE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
DALLAS, Tex.—Salaries for school teachers in Texas are being raised and new schedules, more in keeping with the importance of the work and the high cost of living, are being announced. The School Board of Dallas has announced a new schedule of salaries which will reach all grades of teachers. The advance will average about \$5 a month for the entire corps of teachers, and will equalize salaries so far as possible.

COLLEGE TO PRINT DAILY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
AUSTIN, Tex.—The Daily Texan, which has the distinction of being the first college daily established in the South, will be printed on the University of Texas campus next session, instead of by a downtown shop, as heretofore. This decision, and also that of changing the time of issue from morning to afternoon, was reached at a recent meeting of the United Publications Board of the university.

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Tradmark Silverware  
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Sterling Silver  
For June Brides

AN UNUSUALLY large number of weddings are scheduled for this month and every bride is hoping for a generous supply of Silver to start her new home.

Wedding gift Silver, beautiful and appropriate, will be found at Loeser's in wide range and at prices somewhat less than such high class Silverware usually costs.

We offer the following suggestions in sterling Table Ware:

Bonbon Dishes, \$3.75 to \$19.75.

Sugar and Cream Sets, \$25 to \$30.

Bouillon Cups, sets of six, for \$35.

Comports, \$10 to \$23.50.

Berry Bowls, \$12 to \$44.

Cheese and Cracker Dishes, \$21.75 to \$35.

Bread Trays, \$17.50 to \$33.

Sandwich Plates, \$12.50 to \$31.50.

Candlesticks, each, \$2.75 to \$12.75.

Flower Vases, \$1.75 to \$25.50.

Main Floor.

## Special Cruises

NIAGARA TO SAGINAW  
Without Change of Steamer  
Leaving: Saginaw, Ontario  
(Niagara Falls) on the modern  
Steamer ROCHSTER  
of the Canadian Steamship Lines, Ltd.

JULY 4, AUG. 1, AUG. 8.  
Visiting Niagara Falls, Toronto, Lakes  
Rapida, Montreal, Quebec, St. Anne de  
Beauséjour, Montserrat, Falmouth, Murray  
Bay, Tadoussac, Trinity Bay, etc. Under  
personal contract and direction of the  
American Express Company

Nine days—1300 miles by water  
Send for Illustrated Brochure.  
63 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.  
Phone Main 5500.

WALPOLE BROS  
48



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MICHIGAN WELL  
DESERVES TITLE

Coach Carl Lundgren Developed  
Fine Baseball Nine to Represent  
Wolverines in Western  
Conference Championship

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A.  
A. BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Michigan	9	1	.909
Illinois	7	3	.700
Ohio State	3	2	.600
Chicago	6	5	.545
Iowa	3	3	.500
Wisconsin	1	5	.166
Purdue	1	5	.166
Indiana	0	5	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The 1918 baseball championship season of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association was, in some respects, the best in recent years. It was a close race until the closing week between the two leading teams, University of Michigan, and University of Illinois, and the title hinged on the game played between these two at Urbana, Michigan's team won, and the showing of the Wolverines was such that the coaches at University of Illinois frankly avowed that the better nine won. Had Illinois won that game, it would have tied Michigan for the title.

Michigan, Illinois and Chicago closed the season apparently with the best teams. State University of Iowa was represented by a fast aggregation, but they did not play as inclusive a schedule as Chicago, whose list of 11 conference games played left all the teams, Iowa, with the breaks of fortune apparently adverse in all its games, lost more "Big Ten" games than she won, but her team made a strong showing in actual play, nevertheless. Ohio State University held a better place than Chicago in the final point standing, but the Ohio team did not meet Chicago at all, and the Buckeyes could not have withstood the stress of the inclusive schedule of games played by Chicago nearly as well as the Maroon, it is believed.

The grade of the pitching had much to do with determining the race this season. When Capt. Francis Glenn of the Michigan nine became unfitted for steady pitching early in the season, E. E. Ruzicka took over the post of first-string boxman, and for the whole season was one of the most important of Michigan's winning factors. H. J. Saunders and N. D. Scheidler also helped handle the pitching for the Wolverines, and in the record of games won and lost each of them got credit for two victories and no defeats in Michigan's list of nine games won. Of four games he pitched, Ruzicka won every one. Michigan's one upset was by Chicago at Ann Arbor, and in that game Ruzicka finished the pitching after Chicago secured enough runs to win off Glenn.

Illinois also had good pitching. The Illinois captain, J. L. Klein, was really regarded as the best boxman of the entire conference. He had an able second-string man in D. F. Wroblek. Chicago's coach, H. O. Page, brought to the front two sophomore pitchers, E. C. Terhune and P. S. Hinkle, and these two, playing their first year of ball in any kind of fast company, did so well that the pitching staff of the Maroons for next season already seems well taken care of. A. W. Heine, who started the year for Purdue, was another capable boxman, but he could not play out the season, war work taking him away from the campus.

The Michigan players were not slow to give the credit for their consistent work of the season to Coach Carl Lundgren, who as an undergraduate at the University of Illinois first played fast baseball. Lundgren began his coaching with the Michigan men last winter, indoors, and built up the nine entirely on his own method. He made over catchers into infielders, switched the candidates for positions, and used which they originally sought, and used former pitchers and infielders in the outfield. His results speak for themselves.

Both Wisconsin and Indiana experienced their most disappointing season at the sport. Indiana ended the schedule in last position without having beaten a conference opponent. Wisconsin ended in a tie for seventh place—next to the last—with Purdue, the only game the Badgers won having been against Purdue. Purdue, with Heine pitching, possessed enough strength early in the season to defeat University of Illinois, but after that the Lafayette nine fell flat.

The same old college baseball flaws of slaphop fielding marked the season. College infielders seldom have the mechanical skill of league ball players in handling a long succession of plays without errors, and they are more inclined to be over-eager in making their catches, and throws, than players to whom it is part of the day's work. This was evident in the games this year, many of the young varsity men "fighting" the ball, when a fielding chance came their way. Toward the close of the season, a tightening in the play was evident, except that Wisconsin played an extraordinarily loose game all through the schedule. Michigan, Illinois and Chicago players showed the benefit of a season of steady play in their improved play toward the close.

Many of the baseball players have enlisted. Defections from the nines proved a blow to almost every nine, and some of them were weakened by losing valuable cogs of the machine in the middle of the season, when tried ball players always prove irreplaceable. Half a dozen other of the college baseball men are awaiting call to some branch of service right now, having played out the last few weeks of the

PLAY ADVANCES  
IN N. E. TENNIS

Wei and Brookmann Reach  
Third Round in N. E. Tourney—  
Wei Probable Finalist

HARTFORD, Conn.—The New England Tennis championships were begun here Tuesday when the preliminary and first rounds in the singles were played, and the second round was started. The doubles and consolation events will be started today. All the receipts of the tournament will be contributed to the Training Camp Activities Fund.

W. L. Wei, Chinese champion, furnished the most spectacular tennis, coming from behind in several sets to finally win. He faced stiff opposition in both matches. J. S. Deerwin of Waterbury having him 5-2 in the first set, only to lose it, 7-5, when Wei braced and took five games in a row. He was even nearer defeat in the second round when he lost the first set to E. S. Chase of Pittsfield, Mass., and dropped the first three games of the next set, but he managed to send the set to deuce three times, after which Chase weakened and the result never was in doubt.

The class of the tournament is not up to before the war standard and, judging by their performances, Wei and R. L. James, the Saratoga champion, who also had difficulty in disposing of F. M. Bundy of Yale, appear the likely finalists, with Lee Wiley of Yale and A. H. Chapin of Springfield possible contenders. The summary:

Preliminary Round  
W. T. Hooper defeated Edward Grinn, 6-2, 4-6, 8-6.  
R. L. James defeated J. W. Thornton, 6-2, 6-3.

F. M. Bundy, Yale, defeated R. C. Rogers, Wesleyan, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.  
Samuel Snider, Hartford High School, defeated Theodore Lightner, by default.  
A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated Roger Grant, Hartford, 6-1, 5-7, 6-2.  
A. W. Merriam defeated H. A. Redfield, Farmington C. C., 6-1, 6-4.

First Round  
E. S. Chase, Pittsfield, defeated Ralph Prevost, by default.  
W. L. Wei, Massachusetts Tech, defeated J. S. Deerwin, 7-5, 6-4.  
Nicholas Fitzgerald, Holy Cross, defeated E. R. Herman, Nashville, 6-1, 6-0.  
A. H. Chapin, Springfield, defeated Walter Roberts, Hartford G. C., 6-4, 6-0.

Walter Westbrook, New Haven, defeated Seymour Peck, Bristol, 6-1, 6-2.  
Valentine Ely, Morristown, defeated Paul Sheldon, Hartford G. C., by default.  
H. R. Cooke, Bristol, defeated Richard Steele, Wesleyan, 6-4, 6-0.  
Lee Wiley, Yale, defeated E. V. Killean Jr., Holy Cross, 6-4, 6-1.  
Ralph Cheney, Pittsfield, defeated W. D. T. Crouch, Bristol, by default.  
Harold Brookmann, Massachusetts Tech, defeated M. S. Porter, Yale, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

L. B. Holley, Bristol, defeated Robert Bridgman, Hartford G. C., by default.  
G. W. Pike defeated E. L. Hopkins by default.  
R. L. James defeated F. M. Bundy, 9-7, 6-4.  
A. H. Chapin Jr. defeated Samuel Snider, 6-0, 4-6, 6-2.  
R. E. Snow defeated E. J. McDonald, Waterbury, 6-4, 6-0.

Second Round  
W. L. Wei defeated E. S. Chase, 6-8, 9-7, 6-2.  
Walter Westbrook defeated Valentine Ely, 6-2, 6-0.  
Harold Brookmann defeated L. B. Holley, 6-0, 6-0.  
A. H. Chapin defeated Nicholas Fitzgerald, 9-7, 4-6, 6-2.  
G. W. Pike defeated R. E. Snow, 8-6, 6-4.

Several of the best track athletes in the Boston schools have become ineligible according to the age rule, but their loss will be somewhat balanced owing to the fact that Exeter will be without the services of Capt. Ronald Smith, Capt.-elect Howard Torkelson and Cecil Myers, three men who aided considerably in winning from Phillips Andover Academy. They have been eliminated as Exeter is conforming to the age limit of the Boston High School athletic standard.

Phillips Exeter won the meet a year ago, 72½ points to 42½ points for the All-Boston team, but every race was closely contested and the margins of victory were small without exception. A change in the plans this year have been made, three places counting instead of four.

Coach Dunn announces that the probable entries in the events Saturday will be as follows:  
100-Yard Dash—C. Wansker, H. S. of C.; T. Ring, H. S. of C.; J. F. Hickey, H. S. of C.  
220-Yard Run—B. F. Macchia, E. H. S.; William Nolan, E. H. S.  
440-Yard Run—J. W. Driscoll, H. S. of C.; S. E. Maguire, B. L. S.; J. F. Gately, H. S. of C.  
880-Yard Run—E. S. Dudley, B. L. S.; T. S. Healey, H. S. of C.; S. Wing, B. L. S.; W. Kiley, E. H. S.  
35-Yard Hurdle—E. J. James, H. S. of C.; J. T. Baldwin, H. S. of C.; H. W. Berkman, D. H. S.  
Running High Jump—J. Feeney, E. H. S.; H. Johnson, W. R. H.; T. Bell, E. H. S.; H. H. Stevenson, H. S. of C.  
12-Pound Shot-put—T. Ring, H. S. of C.; E. A. Waldstein, E. H. S.; J. F. Pettit, H. S. of C.  
Running Broad Jump—William Nolan, E. H. S.; C. N. Ardenne, E. H. S.; E. J. James, H. S. of C.  
Standing Broad Jump—J. C. Bluestein, E. H. S.; C. H. Nicol, H. S. of C.; J. S. Hickey, H. S. of C.  
220-Yard Relay—C. Wansker, B. F. Macchia, W. Nolan, E. J. James.  
440-Yard Relay—J. W. Driscoll, E. S. Dudley, J. F. Gately, P. R. Coldin.

HARVARD OARSMAN ENLISTS  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Francis Parkman of Boston, who rowed No. 5 in the Harvard varsity crew, enlisted in the marine corps Tuesday. Parkman is the third member of the crew to seek service in the past week. J. F. Linder Jr., enlisting in naval aviation, and R. H. Bowen in naval reserve. Arnold Horween, football captain, has also enlisted for the naval aviation service.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT IS POSTPONED  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play in the women's metropolitan lawn tennis tournament scheduled to take place on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Tuesday, was postponed until today.

COACH OF COLUMBIA  
OARSMEN RESIGNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The resignation of J. C. Rice, coach of Columbia University crew since 1907, was accepted Tuesday night. H. A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics, also tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted. The athletic authorities instead granted him a leave of absence for one year so that he might engage in war work.

Rice's contract had three years to run, with the option of a five-year renewal, and the authorities stated that it was with regret that they terminated it, doing so, however, upon his urgent request. In accepting the resignation, the Columbia Athletic Association issued the following statement:

"The Columbia University Athletic Association has accepted the resignation of Mr. Rice, tendered on May 23, with extreme regret. We deeply appreciate his expressed feeling that in these times, with the number of students so greatly reduced and the most important regattas eliminated, his contract with years to run was out of proportion to the services he could render and too much of a burden on strained finances.

"This was not the committee's view, but as we could not bring him to alter his opinion, we have reluctantly yielded to his wish. This does not mean that Columbia is going to abandon rowing. The committee is firmly of the opinion that rowing should be continued as in the past."

JERSEY STATE  
TENNIS STARTS

Championship Play Begins  
Tuesday on the Courts of the  
Montclair Athletic Club

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—First-round matches in the New Jersey state lawn tennis championship were contested on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club Tuesday. Of the 11 matches that were recorded only six were actually played out, due to defaults. These, however, provided some interesting contests.

Gerald Emerson, a promising candidate for the title, had an easy path to victory in the opening round, when he defeated C. Butler by a score of 6-2, 6-1. With one exception all of the other advances were accomplished in straight sets. The one contest carried to three sets saw L. S. Hobbie of Forest Hill returned the victor over R. W. Seabury of Mountain Lakes with the score 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

The tournament this year stands as a novelty in Jersey state events. For the first time in its history the entry list has been closed to residents of the State, and this kept some of the stars, who might ordinarily compete, from sending in their names. The innovation is one that has long prevailed in golf events and it is coming to be looked upon with more favor in tennis. Other state tournaments will doubtless follow the example of the Jersey tennis leaders. The summaries:

First Round  
K. F. Johnson, Bergen, defeated D. S. Moorehead, Montclair, by default.  
H. Oakley, Montclair, defeated T. C. Corwin, East Orange, 6-1, 6-2.  
C. L. Russell, Rutherford, defeated Lindas Dunham, Newark, by default.  
R. T. Bennett, Essex County, defeated Garrett Colby, Essex County, 6-3, 6-4.  
H. R. Widmer, Newark, defeated A. Scott, Paterson, by default.  
L. S. Hobbie, Forest Hill, defeated R. W. Seabury, Mountain Lakes, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.  
L. M. Wood, Rutherford, defeated Arthur Boyd, Rutherford, 6-4, 6-2.  
Gerald Emerson, Orange, defeated C. Butler, Newark, 6-2, 6-1.  
A. G. Eagan, Essex County, defeated C. L. Dewey, Bergen, by default.  
Herbert Gardner, Rutherford, defeated Wallace McBurney, Montclair, by default.  
R. T. Bennett, Essex County, defeated H. R. Widmer, Newark, 6-2, 6-4.

Second Round  
L. M. Wood, Rutherford, defeated Arthur Boyd, Rutherford, 6-4, 6-2.  
Gerald Emerson, Orange, defeated C. Butler, Newark, 6-2, 6-1.  
A. G. Eagan, Essex County, defeated C. L. Dewey, Bergen, by default.  
Herbert Gardner, Rutherford, defeated Wallace McBurney, Montclair, by default.  
R. T. Bennett, Essex County, defeated H. R. Widmer, Newark, 6-2, 6-4.

Gasoline Price Advanced  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The first advance in the price of gasoline to take place on the Pacific Coast in several months was announced on Tuesday by the Shell Company of California, Oregon and Washington, the price being advanced from 20 to 22 cents a gallon. It is announced that this advance follows the advance of 25 cents a barrel on the price of crude oil which was recently put in effect by the Standard Oil Company.

Pitcher Sanders of Pittsburgh is a very promising boxman and appears to be at his best with men on the bases. Wickland opened the third inning with a three-base hit and yet Smith, Konetchy and Rehg could not bring him home.

In four of the six games played in the major leagues yesterday, the teams which made the most safe hits were defeated. The exceptions were the Athletics who made 16 to six for Detroit, and the White Sox who made the same number as the Red Sox.

Nine straight victories for the Chicago Cubs changes the query of who is going to stop the New York Giants to who is going to stop the Cubs. Cleaning up against Boston and Philadelphia and then opening with a victory against New York at the Polo Grounds is certainly championship baseball.

Pittsburgh and Boston again changed places in the National League championship standing yesterday. These two teams had a merry battle for the honor of staying in the first division and the winners well deserved the honors as they took advantage of nearly every opportunity they had to score.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
St. Paul 6, Louisville 1.  
Toledo 6, Kansas City 8.  
Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 2.  
Columbus 4, Minneapolis 1.

BRVES FIELD  
"The Home of Big Things"  
Braves vs. Pittsburgh  
THURSDAY AT 3:15  
Tickets at Read's, 304 Washington St.

WESTERN CLUBS  
CHIEF WINNERS

Philadelphia Athletics Are Only  
Team in the American League  
Able to Win From a Home  
Team Tuesday

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Rice's contract had three years to run, with the option of a five-year renewal, and the authorities stated that it was with regret that they terminated it, doing so, however, upon his urgent request. In accepting the resignation, the Columbia Athletic Association issued the following statement:

"The Columbia University Athletic

RESULTS TUESDAY  
Chicago 4, Boston 1.  
Cleveland 4, New York 3.  
St. Louis 4, Washington 2.  
Philadelphia 8, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Chicago.  
New York at Cleveland.  
Philadelphia at Detroit.  
Washington at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—Western clubs were the chief winners in the four games played in the American League baseball championship race Tuesday afternoon, the Philadelphia Athletics being the only eastern club able to get a victory against a home club, the Athletics winning from Detroit, 8 to 1.

Chicago and Cleveland helped tighten up the margin between the first clubs by defeating Boston and New York respectively, the White Sox winning by a score of 4 to 1, and the Cleveland team defeating New York, 4 to 3. St. Louis was the other winner, defeating Washington, 4 to 2.

CHICAGO WINS FROM  
BOSTON RED SOX, 4 TO 1

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago celebrated flag raising Tuesday by defeating Boston, 4 to 1. The locals bunched hits off Jones and won easily. Faber, who enlisted in the navy, and expects to report to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Friday, was in the box for Chicago, and pitched in fine form. He was given fine support in the pinches, catches by Murphy and Felsch being features. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 x—4 7 1  
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 0  
Batteries—Faber and Schalk; McCabe, Jones and Agnew, Schang. Losing pitcher—Jones.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS  
NEW YORK IN TWELFTH

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland defeated New York Tuesday, 4 to 3, in 12 innings. Chapman led off in the twelfth for Cleveland with a base on balls, dashing to third on Speaker's sacrifice. Wambagans bunted to Caldwell, who fumbled, Chapman scoring.

Bagby had New York shut out until the ninth, when a pass and five hits tied the score. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1—4 11 2  
N. Y.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 12 1  
Batteries—Bagby and Thomas; Caldwell and Walters.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM  
WASHINGTON, 4 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Shaw, who pitched seven innings of Monday's 14-inning contest, came back Tuesday and outpitched Davenport, but owing to the poor support given him, Washington lost to St. Louis, 4 to 2. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 x—4 5 1  
Washington.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 2  
Batteries—Davenport and Hale; Shaw and Ainsmith.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT  
DETROIT CLUB, 8 TO 1

DETROIT, Mich.—Hitting Cunningham and Carroll Jones for 16 hits and aided by four errors, Philadelphia won from Detroit, 8 to 1, Tuesday. Cunningham was taken out after he had given seven hits for six runs in three innings. Burns got three singles, a double and a triple in five times at bat. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Philadelphia.....3 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—8 16 1  
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6 4  
Batteries—Adams and Perkins; Cunningham, C. Jones, Dyer and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Cunningham.

ATWAMIS GOLF  
IN SEMI-FINALS

Women's Metropolitan Tournament Is Fast Nearing Final Stages—Handicap Foursome

RYE, N. Y.—Semi-final round matches are being played today in the annual golf tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, which started on the links of the Apawamis Club Monday. In addition to the match round, a two-ball foursome handicap at 18 holes will be contested this afternoon. In the match play Mrs. W. F. Bird of Sleepy Hollow will meet Mrs. S. A. Herzog of Fairview, and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hill will meet Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley in the first division.

The best match of the first round was that between Mrs. Hucknall and Miss Beatrice Lounsbury. Off the tee she had all her accustomed length, but there was a lack of steadiness which told in the end, although she did manage to carry Mrs. Hucknall to the home green. The winner's card was 100 to Miss Lounsbury's 103.

From a scoring standpoint, Mrs. Stockton turned in the best card, against Mrs. C. T. Russell of Ardsley. She went out in 47, having nothing worse than a 7, taken at the ninth hole for the outward journey. Turned in for home, Mrs. Stockton stood 6 up, and she won by a 6 and 5 margin.

Mrs. Herzog received a default from Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century, while Mrs. W. F. Bird went into the semi-final by defeating Mrs. H. Alexandre, 3 and 2.

Mrs. William Chivers of Dunwoody won the 18-hole handicap in the afternoon, with 103-5-98. The summaries:

FIRST EIGHT—First Round  
Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, defeated Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, by default.  
Mrs. W. F. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Mrs. H. Alexandre, Piping Rock, 3 and 2.  
Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Raritan Valley, defeated Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, 6 and 5.  
Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, defeated Miss Beatrice Lounsbury, Bedford, 2 up.

SECOND EIGHT—First Round  
Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoody, defeated Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, by default.  
Mrs. William Chivers, Dunwoody, defeated Mrs. G. B. Bernheim, Century, 6 and 4.  
Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, defeated Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, 4 and 3.

THIRD EIGHT—First Round  
Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, defeated Mrs. E. S. Kissin, Apawamis, 2 up.  
Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, defeated Mrs. Sidney Well, Fairview, 5 and 4.  
Mrs. G. Bochen, Spring Lake, defeated Mrs. M. Powers, Apawamis, by default.  
Mrs. G. P. Kuller, Englewood, defeated Mrs. M. D. Patterson, Englewood, by default.

HASKELL DEFEATS  
CHILCOCC INDIANS

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The Haskell Indians Tuesday, by a 16 to 6 score evened up the baseball series with the Chilcocco Indians. The feature of Tuesday's game was the home run by W. Davis in the first inning, when he scored two others on bases.

McDonald, for Haskell, struck out 14 men and allowed nine hits, while Al Gilbert for Chilcocco allowed 19 hits and struck out five. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Haskell.....4 6 0 0 0 3 2 1 x—16 19 2  
Chilcocco.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—6 9 3  
Batteries—McDonald and Frazier; McGilbert and Jeans. Umpires—H. Bolts, Lawrence Y. M. C. A., and Allie Carroll.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	15	7	.774
Rochester	15	12	.558
Toronto	18	15	.545
Buffalo	17	16	.515
Newark	15	15	.500
Birmingham	18	18	.500
Syracuse	10	21	.323
Jersey City	5	22	.185

RESULTS TUESDAY  
Baltimore 4, Jersey City 2.  
Birmingham 5, Newark 4.  
Syracuse 6, Buffalo 0.  
Toronto 3, Rochester 2.

GAMES TODAY  
Jersey City at Baltimore.  
Newark at Birmingham.  
Rochester at Toronto.  
Syracuse at Buffalo.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION  
New Orleans 5, Memphis 2.  
New Orleans 2, Memphis 1.  
Atlanta 8, Nashville 8.  
Mobile 5, Little Rock 2.  
Birmingham 8, Chattanooga 7.

The House of  
WERNER & WERNER  
Announce the Establishment of an Exclusive  
Style Shop in Hotel Statler  
As Soon as Improvements are Completed  
The Shop Will Feature Ultra-Fashions in  
Finest Quality Haberdashery

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QUALITY CORNER  
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH  
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HAPTIAN BROS.  
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for Your Porch Boxes  
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Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PITTSBURGH BACK  
IN FIRST DIVISION

Chicago Strengthens Its Hold on  
First Place in the National  
League Baseball Championship  
Standing

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

which started on the links of the Apawamis Club Monday. In addition to the match round, a two-ball four some handicap at 18 holes will be contested this afternoon. In the match play Mrs. W. F. Bird of Sleepy Hollow will meet Mrs. S. A. Herzog of Fallsview, and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hill will meet Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley in the first

RESULTS TUESDAY  
Pittsburgh 2, Boston 3.  
Chicago 5, New York 3.  
Philadelphia-St. Louis, postponed.  
Brooklyn-Cincinnati, postponed.

GAMES TODAY  
Pittsburgh at Boston.  
Chicago at New York.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.  
Cincinnati at Brooklyn, postponed.

BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds the Pittsburgh Club back in the first division of the National League baseball championship standing as the result of its victory over the Boston Braves at Braves Field, Tuesday afternoon. In a hard-fought, 16-inning contest by a score of 3 to 2, Chicago also strengthened its hold on first place by defeating the New York Giants in their first game at the Polo Grounds by a score of 5 to 3.

The two other games scheduled for Tuesday, St. Louis at Philadelphia and Cincinnati at Brooklyn, were postponed.

EXTRA-INNING GAME  
GOES TO PITTSBURGH

BOSTON, Mass.—Pittsburgh won the longest major-league game played in this city this season Tuesday afternoon when the club defeated the Boston Braves at Braves Field by a score of 3 to 2 in 16 innings. It was also the longest National League game played this year.

Boston took what appeared to be a winning lead when it scored two runs in the fifth inning on a single by Wickland, a base on balls to Smith and a three-base hit by Konetchy. Pittsburgh, however, scored a run in the seventh and one in the eighth, tying the score. From then to the sixteenth neither side could score. Pittsburgh put across the winning run on a single by Mollwitz, an infield hit by McKee, a sacrifice by Schmidt, a base on balls to Sanders and a sacrifice bunt by Caton on a perfect "squeeze" play. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 3  
Boston.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 11 2  
Batteries—Sanders and Archer. Schmidt; Hearn and Wilson. Umpires—Moran and Rigler. Time—2h. 14m.



## CALIFORNIA WOMEN FORM LAND ARMY

Will Volunteer to Go to Farms and Orchards to Make up a Possible Shortage of 12,000 in State's Labor Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—What is expected to serve as an important factor in the solution of the California farm labor problem, and thus avoid the necessity of importing alien labor, is the formation of the Woman's Land Army, one division of this army organization being under formation in northern and one in southern California.

Calling attention to the statement of Prof. R. L. Adams, federal farm labor agent, that there will be a shortage of agricultural labor above the supply now visible of perhaps 12,000 workers, especially during the coming months of July, August, and September, and setting forth the seriousness of the food-production shortage throughout the United States generally, the organizers of this movement call upon the women of the state to enlist in this work, saying that if the women can give proof of their practical utility in this field of endeavor a long step will have been taken toward solving the food problem of the world.

Special emphasis is placed upon the fact that the whole movement is to be carried on along definite and well-planned lines, upon a strictly business basis, that there will be no underbidding of men workers, no strikebreaking, and that the women workers will be used only in those areas and at those times where the normal supply of labor is deficient. It is expected that school teachers will form the backbone of the army, but all types of women will be used, home workers, college graduates and undergraduates, business and professional women, and workers in the seasonal trades.

The organization of the Woman's Land Army is progressing at headquarters in San Francisco and Los Angeles and at local headquarters in those localities where the labor shortage is expected to be greatest.

The women will be sent out in units, will be housed in camps provided by the farmers to be served by the woman labor, and will go out in squads to work in the orchards and fields, each camp being under the direction of a supervisor. The wages paid the women and the conditions under which they work must meet the requirements of the Industrial Welfare Commission of California, and the camps and living conditions will meet the standards of the California Immigration and Housing Commission.

Women will be enrolled at the general headquarters for not less than one month's service.

## ONLY ENGLISH TONGUE SPOKEN IN IOWA

DENVER, Colo.—Commenting on a proclamation recently issued by the chief executive of Iowa, the Rocky Mountain News says in an editorial:

We like the proclamation of the chief executive of Iowa that has come to hand. It has to do with the use of languages during the conflict. Governor Harding believes that the English language is sufficient for all purposes and he ordains the following rules for his State:

"First—English should and must be the only medium of instruction in public, private, denominational or other similar schools.

"Second—Conversation in public places, on trains and over the telephone should be in the English language.

"Third—All public addresses should be in the English language.

"Fourth—Let those who cannot speak or understand the English language conduct their religious worship in their homes."

A straightforward declaration of independence. The United States was not created for the foreigner, and if the latter insists upon being foreign, let him depart to where he belongs. The foreign colony and the foreign-language press are things of the past, away from the Atlantic seaboard.

## RESENTMENT GROWS FOR HEARST PAPERS

DENVER, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain News says in an editorial regarding the attitude of the public towards the Hearst papers:

"Communities in New York are making bonfires of the Hearst newspapers to show their detestation of the Hearst methods. In New York City it is so common to see a man in khaki buy a Hearst sheet for the pleasure of publicly tearing it to pieces that the exhibition no longer attracts attention. But it may be alleged on behalf of Hearst and his publications and his news service subscribers, who go to his defense in Denver and elsewhere as part of the bargain, that Hearst has ceased openly his pro-Hun propaganda, that on the face of things he is loyal and even cringing to the White House.

"This very change, or purported change, of base is the cause of the growing demonstrations. The public is following instinctively the proverb, beware the gift-bearing Greeks. As out-and-out pro-German and bitter enemies of the nations at war with Germany, as sheets whose service has been barred from allied nations on account of falsehood and treachery, the Hearst publications were like a snake with its poison fangs exposed. But with Hearst restored at Washington and through Washington with the nations allied to us in war, the Hearst papers are dangerous.

grow in volume until the whole nation knows of it and takes notice. We are hearing just now the first rumblings. The storm will break later and it may involve more than Hearst.

"Hearst is the Tammany candidate for Governor of New York. In Greater New York Hearst can count on a powerful vote from the German and other foreign elements opposed to the war and to our association with Great Britain.

"A feeling exists that the Democratic Party in New York State and nationally will support Hearst in his quest this year. Hearst has made his peace with the machine. He who exposed Wilson's election at the behest of his German supporters has recently been 'falling over himself' in his devotion to the Administration. He is its chief fugleman. Any person who so much as 'bats an eye' at the White House is an enemy and a traitor, according to Hearst.

"All these things, however, have not convinced the many that Hearst is sincere in his protestations and they fear that he is out in another guise working for the German cause. If he is given the nomination at the head of the state ticket in New York he will have his heart's desire, for then he will be more in the public eye than the President. The National Party must live or die with him."

## REPUBLICANS IN OKLAHOMA DIVIDE

Factional Breach Follows the Action Taken at Preferential Primary—Voters to Decide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Factional differences in the Republican Party of Oklahoma will be carried into the primary election to be held on August 6, as a result of the action of the state preferential convention in voting to end the term of Arthur H. Geissler as chairman of the Republican State Committee on August 16.

Mr. Geissler has given out interviews stating that he will refuse to recognize the right of the party convention to oust him from his office, on the ground that he was elected by the state convention of two years ago to serve a period of four years. Mr. Geissler intimates that he will go into the courts to support his contention that the action of the convention was illegal. He also contends that the recent convention, which voted to oust him, was called for the sole purpose of nominating a state preferential ticket and that it had no legal right to take up party reorganization matters.

The charge had been made against Mr. Geissler that he was pro-German. This had much to do with the success of the supporters of J. J. McGraw of Ponca City, Republican National Committee member, who led the forces for the ousting of Mr. Geissler after the primary election. Mr. Geissler, however, entered strenuous denial before the convention that he had any pro-German leanings, regardless of the fact that he admitted that he is of German blood. He earnestly protested against the attacks on his Americanism, stating that he loved the flag of this country above all else.

Under the rule adopted by the state convention Chairman Geissler is instructed to call the Republican State Committee together within 10 days following the August primary, and the committee should proceed at that time to elect a new state chairman who would be satisfactory to the Republican nominee for Governor.

The state preferential convention selected H. H. Rogers of Tulsa as its choice to receive the nomination for Governor in the August primary. Mr. Rogers has expressed open opposition to Mr. Geissler so that if Mr. Rogers is nominated by the Republican voters in the primary the committee could not reelect Mr. Geissler under the instructions.

The Geissler forces opposed to the placing of a preferential state ticket in the field, in view of the fact that the mandatory primary law requires that all candidates shall be elected by vote of the people. The McGraw forces in the convention, however, contended that this action would only be advisory to the Republican voters, that they could secure much stronger candidates in this way than by leaving an open field. They also argued that this course would eliminate a party contest for the period preceding the primary election and thus give more time for patriotic and war activities.

Regardless of the action of the Republican State Convention in selecting a candidate for Governor and other officers, two Republicans have filed for the Republican gubernatorial nomination independently of the convention. They are John Golobie of Guthrie and Judge J. T. Dickerson of Oklahoma City. Both of these candidates refused to allow their names to go before the preferential convention, expressing the view that the spirit as well as the letter of the primary election law should be obeyed.

## ATTEMPTED DRAFT EVASION CHARGED

ROCKFORD, Ill.—The trial by court martial of Brent Dow Allison of Chicago, formerly a Harvard student, on a charge of attempting to evade the draft, was finished last night at Camp Grant and the findings were sent to Washington today for review. No announcement was made as to the nature of the verdict.

Allison registered in Chicago for the draft, but soon afterward obtained an appointment as attaché to the United States Legation at Bern, Switzerland. Prior to that he had written a letter to Secretary Baker protesting against the war and the draft. His views also had been expressed in several publications. After he had sailed his utterances were laid before the State Department and Secretary Lansing cabled to Europe that Allison be turned back.

## ILLITERACY FOUND AMONG SOLDIERS

Definite Efforts Being Made in Alabama to Teach All the Drafted Men Who Are Not Able to Read and Write

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Illiteracy Commission has launched a campaign against illiteracy among the drafted men in the army. When the War Department, in April, 1917, issued orders accepting illiterates in the drafted army, there was created a need for such work as is being done now in many army cantonments. In many of the counties of the State, the men who cannot read and write, coming in the register, are studying under instructors, appointed by this commission.

While several attempts have been made in the army to teach these men in the camps, owing to lack of proper organization the effort has proven unsuccessful in many ways. The Alabama Illiteracy Commission, headed by William D. Jelks, former Governor, is being backed by the State Department of Education and other educational institutions or agencies throughout the State, as well as the State Council for Defense. In carrying the work into the counties of the State, the efforts of the commission have met with great success, and the results have been gratifying.

The plan of campaign by the State Commission may be briefly stated as follows: County school trustees, ministers and teachers of each county were notified by the State Commission, simultaneously, and a call was made for a rally at each county seat. Subcommittees were then appointed to make lists of names and addresses of each registrant who had signed his name with a cross-mark. These men were definitely located with the aid of postmasters and rural mail carriers who were familiar with their respective communities. The names were then turned over to the chairmen of school districts, whose duty it was to get in personal touch with the men and form classes for instruction.

## BUNKER HILL DAY OBSERVANCE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Departments of both army and navy are arranging to cooperate in the plans for the observance of Bunker Hill Day on Monday, June 17, and Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., has instructed Col. Charles A. Bennett, commander of the North Atlantic Coast artillery division to hold a full regiment, or about 1800 men from the coast defenses of Boston who will participate in the parade on that day. Bands of music will probably be a feature of the occasion, and it is expected that a large number of men will be in line.

Brigadier-General Ruckman is planning to visit Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., soon, and today expressed himself as anxious to see the cantonment and to pay his respects to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, the commanding general and his official staff.

Sergt. Roland G. Dickson of Woburn, Mass., who has seen service on the Mexican border and a member of the fifth national guard regiment, is spending a furlough of 15 days in this city and vicinity, and today he visited army headquarters. He is now detailed at Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C.

Col. George M. Williamson, depot quartermaster of the department, has been relieved of duty here and has been ordered to report to Washington, D. C. He will be succeeded by Colonel Yates of the same department.

Edwin S. Ross has been transferred from the intelligence department at army headquarters and assigned to a new department of the New England division with offices in the Little Building, Boston.

Maj. Maurice H. Cook of the adjutant's office will attend the graduation exercises of the reserve officers' training corps at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., on Thursday.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Williams has detailed Maj. Philip S. Sears of the adjutant's department to represent the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., upon the occasion of the visit of the "Blue Devils" in Boston. He will act as a personal representative of Brigadier-General Ruckman and will escort the visitors to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., and other points.

## FRENCH SOLDIERS TO BE ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The famous "Blue Devils" of France, who are due to arrive in Boston on Thursday morning will be met at the South Station by Mayor Peters and a committee which will have charge of their entertainment and activities in their honor during their stay in the city. In addition to the Mayor, others who will greet the guests will be Joseph Flanagan, French consul; Robert F. Herriot, chairman of the war savings committee; Matthew C. Brush, of the same committee; George U. Crocker, and members of the four-minute committee; Lieut.-Col. William C. Rogers of the Adjutant-General's office, and military and naval officials.

A sight-seeing trip about the city is one of the features planned, and there will be a breakfast at the Harvard Club at 9 o'clock. Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., is to be visited, with several dinners and social events in the late afternoon and evening. On Friday, the guests will be tendered a reception in Faneuil Hall,

luncheon will be served at the armory adjacent, with a reception at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. They will also participate in the parade held in connection with the war savings stamp campaign, and in the evening the visitors will parade from the State House to the Mechanics Building, where a public reception is to be held. If time permits, there will be a trip to Lexington and Concord, Mass., and to other historic points in this vicinity.

## COAL DELIVERY PROBLEM STUDIED

James J. Storrow to Spend Week in Washington in Effort to Straighten Out Fuel Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Word was received today at the office of James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, that he will be in Washington for almost a week working upon the problem of getting New England's winter supply of coal delivered from the mines. In the meantime it is not known just what restrictions will be placed upon electric display signs and street lighting. It is expected that when Mr. Storrow returns he will be able to make definite statements as to what New England may expect in regard to both anthracite and bituminous coal.

A statement sent from Washington to the office of Mr. Storrow indicates that 79,866,000 tons more bituminous coal must be produced than last year to supply the country, and while it will be a great problem to do this, it is also known by those in touch with the situation that in some parts of the country the situation is not nearly so complex as in New England. The Federal Fuel Administrator for Illinois recently stated at a conference in Washington that one of the big problems he had to deal with was to get the people of that State to use Illinois coal, so that the mines could be kept busy.

Coal produced in this region was, until restriction were placed upon the shipping of coal from the mines, used in Nebraska, Iowa and other western states but under the zone system put into operation a few months ago Illinois coal will not go to Nebraska and other states that far west. These states must depend upon coal produced within their own territory and it may be possible that the conference at Washington will find that some of the coal produced in the Central West can be shipped farther east than the zone line fixed for it, and New England may get fuel that has been sent westward from the Pennsylvania mines.

## FARM FOR WALL STREET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Regarding the farm which will be run by Wall Street, the Providence Journal says in an editorial:

It follows from the announcement that Wall Street is going in for farming that the farm will be a huge one, and that everything about the enterprise will be on a liberal scale and prosecuted with fidelity to the principles of efficiency. The two-million dollar capital of the operating company, styled the Montana Farming Corporation, indicates only a modest beginning.

The farm is bound to grow rapidly, under the impetus of these times, and the administration of the scientific agriculturists who have identified themselves with the corporation, and it is stated that the promoters are ready to invest as heavily as the advancing prospect warrants—the primary object being to develop lands not now under cultivation and so help to keep the nation's wheat bin full. Secretary Lane, of the Department of the Interior, has under his jurisdiction thousands of acres of Indian lands which require only the investment of ample capital to grow something besides grass. The Wall Street farming corporation will lease its land, and the labor will be furnished by the Indian tribes—the Crows and Blackfeet in Montana and the Shoshones in Wyoming. The promise is that much grazing ground and arid stretches where the government has constructed irrigation systems will now give forth food for us and our allies, the Indians will be profitably employed, and Secretary Lane will be able to point with pride to another achievement of the Interior Department under his direction.

The unallotted Indian lands remaining, today, aggregate more than 50,000 square miles, 35,000,000 acres—equivalent to one-quarter the area of the German Empire. There are 4,000,000 acres in Montana.

The area which the Wall Street farmers will lease is stated as "between 150,000 and 200,000 acres"—apparently they are eager to go as far as the immediately available resources of labor and agricultural implements will permit.

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## HASH?

WELL, you can hardly call it that because it doesn't taste like any other hash you ever ate. You see, it has been pulled out of the ridiculous into the sublime by the appetite-giving flavor of

ALL SAUCE

## CAMP MORALE IS TARGET OF ENEMY

Commandant at the Mare Island Navy Yard Quoted as Saying Liquor and Vice are Weapons Employed by German Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In the effort being made by people of the Bay cities to have created a 15-mile dry zone, which would close all saloons in San Francisco, Oakland and other towns, for the purpose of protecting the men at the United States naval training station on Goat Island, the Law Enforcement and Protective League has made an exhaustive investigation of the connection between the saloon and the vice interests, and according to Edwin E. Grant, executive officer of the league, this connection is not only very close, but has a vital bearing upon enemy activity to defeat the present and future efficiency of the United States Army. In this connection Mr. Grant quotes Commandant George of the Mare Island Navy Yard as having stated publicly that he (Commandant George) believed that a well-defined purpose exists on the part of the German Government to break down the morale of the American fighting forces through liquor and vice.

The petitions circulated by the proponents of this movement also bear a panoramic photograph of six blocks of the San Francisco Embarcadero, or water front street, showing 62 saloons, with the statement that within one block of the saloons shown in the picture there are 32 others, making a total of 114 within close proximity to the ferry landing where the sailors from the naval training station and other parts of the Pacific Coast all pass in coming to San Francisco.

In calling attention to the necessity of immediate action in this regard for the protection of the United States fighting forces in San Francisco and neighboring territory, the Law Enforcement and Protective League states that there were a few months ago in San Francisco 1703 saloons and places where liquor is sold, and in Oakland 394 such places, besides a large number in surrounding areas, that would be affected by the dry zone order which the government is asked to put into effect.

The extent to which these saloons and their associated conditions are impinging directly upon the military forces, says Mr. Grant, is indicated by the fact that from June, 1917, to March, 1918, there were 798 federal arrests in San Francisco for selling liquor to United States soldiers and sailors, and

that from August, 1917, to March, 1918, there were 155 arrests in San Francisco for conducting disorderly houses within five miles of a military encampment, in violation of federal law. In showing the insidious nature of the saloon and allied evils as they seek to attach themselves to the United States forces, Mr. Grant states that in Monterey, Cal., where one of the United States military posts is located, the most prominent saloon in the city maintained a gambling den, "where soldiers were being fleeced," that this saloon was headquarters for book-makers of race-track gambling where he had seen many soldiers being fleeced by gamblers, and that from this saloon a "jitney bus ran to a resort near the Presidio wall where the soldiers were debauched."

Accounting in a measure for the volume and persistence of the liquor and allied evils in this vicinity, Mr. Grant says that since the states of Oregon and Washington went dry, San Francisco and cities around San Francisco Bay have become a dumping ground for a large portion of the liquor interests of the Northwest.

## DETROIT LEADS IN AEROPLANES

World's Greatest Center of Production, Says Mr. Ryan, Asked for Greater Effort

DETROIT, Mich.—Already the world's greatest center of aeroplane production, Detroit, is to be called upon to do even more to speed up production. John D. Ryan, director of aeroplane production for the United States, announced that Detroit manufacturers would be asked to speed up.

"I do not care to discuss individual cases," said Mr. Ryan, "but Detroit as a whole will be asked to do more work, to build more plants, to produce more engines and more aeroplanes. I realize that this city is already the largest aeroplane producer in the world, and facilities and the men who know how, are here. You have here a production of aeroplane engines that is marvelous. It is far ahead of anything of a similar nature produced anywhere else, and in reality, the work is just beginning to get under way. The greatest difficulty encountered now in production of aeroplanes is the lack of timber output."

"We are conducting the greatest lumbering operations in the world's history," said Mr. Ryan, "but because of the methods in which government business must be done, it is impossible to do business as a corporation would do it, the safeguards and restrictions thrown by law around government expenditures are such that it cannot do business in war times as it should. That is the reason I have asked Congress to permit the organization of a lumbering corporation within the aeroplane production department just as was done in the case of the Shipping Board."

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Very attractive models in Mohair Bathing Suits—dependable quality; smartly trimmed; Black only; all sizes.

A large variety of finer Suits and Accessories at Very Reasonable Prices

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Discontinued Models at Exceptionally Low Prices

An attractive assortment of this season's most desirable models, including Slip-on or Coat styles with or without sleeves; Shetland weave, Fibre Silk and plain weave.

5.90



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## An Opportunity

Many, if not all, those persons who have returned to the United States, after having been in France or England, express themselves as deeply shocked to see the normal conditions of living continuing practically unchanged around them. It at first seems unthinkable that there should be a land, and a land at war, too, where the majority have enough to eat and wear, where theaters, concerts, business, work and play swing along in almost their ordinary routine. These persons have just left countries where sacrifice is the spirit of all things, where the material is rapidly coming to count for little. To such the sight of Fifth Avenue, New York, for instance, must come with deep and painful surprise. One woman has recently declared in print that, whenever she sees the frivolous taking of afternoon tea in the fashionable hotels, she longs to rise up and remind the people of how much good the money being spent for such unessentials would do for some of the destitute families which she has lately left behind.

Now, of course, one can perfectly understand this point of view; yet it is ridiculous to suppose that those in America can at once bring themselves into that more restrained state into which their allies have, through necessity, been forced. It needs something sudden and forcible to shock most persons out of their habitual dependence upon the material things about them. It will all come in time, if this is the way in which the United States must learn her lesson of democracy, of obligation to others, of helpfulness and self-forgetfulness. To be sure, Americans have already begun to experience some adjustments, although they are admittedly trivial ones—those of using less coal and wool and white flour and sugar.

At the same time, it is true that Americans are not as alert and responsive as they might be to the needs of the times. One has only to walk into a candy and ice-cream shop of an afternoon, or into a popular restaurant at the dinner hour; one need but note the baseball "fans," the smokers and the drinkers, to realize that America is still asleep and dreaming. A woman who keeps an attractive roadside tea house, near one of the big eastern cities, has actually reported this spring vastly more business than ever before. There is bound to be a change from this state of affairs, even though it be a gradual one. How splendid if the people could but realize this and act accordingly.

If ever there were a time for exercising self-restraint, this is that moment. We not only have the opportunity of obeying to the letter Mr. Hoover's advice about the saving of certain foods needed by our allies in Europe; it is not only our privilege to give all the money that we can spare and to knit socks diligently both by night and day. It is our opportunity to save, to avoid waste, and to do without much that we have previously considered important to our happiness and well-being. Now is an excellent time to cut down all unnecessary spending, to give up for always the notion that shopping is a pastime. Why not shop only when there is absolute need, and then make sure of getting good value and lasting qualities? This is the opportunity for the man who loves books to buy, say, one month instead of one a week; for the man with a sweet-tooth to purchase half the usual allowance of candy; for the devotee of the "movie" theaters to stay away sometimes; for the woman who has been accustomed to having at least three sport suits for the summer holidays to do with one this season. All alike have the privilege of putting the money, thus easily saved, into some good agency for helping on the cause of democracy, for aiding those who are fighting for it. Yet the givers will benefit quite as much themselves by their sacrifice, in that they will have proved that they are in no way dependent upon the things of the flesh for happiness. Now is man's opportunity to prove that his life does not depend upon the fullness of his material possessions. It is an opportunity for each individual. If he realizes this and acts upon it, though altering his standards by slow degrees, his attitude of self-sacrifice and helpfulness will be so manifest that there will no longer be such a difference apparent between the allied ideals in Europe and America.

## Economical Ways of Using Flour

LONDON, England.—It is a very good plan, under the present conditions, to keep a little of every kind of flour in the house, as they can be mixed together for cakes and other things with quite satisfactory results. For instance, besides ordinary white and brown flour, it is a good thing to keep barley, maize and rice flour in the larder, and medium and fine oatmeal. For steamed and baked suet puddings, use two ounces of each kind except medium oatmeal.

The following is a recipe for a plain cake: Take equal proportions of the above named flours, excepting brown flour and medium oatmeal, 1 or 2 ounces of sugar, 1 tablespoon margarine, 2 tablespoons caraway seed, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon carbonate of soda. Mix with milk or water and vanilla flavoring and bake in moderate oven. Three quarters of 1 pound of flour should be used and it is preferable to use, when possible, a rather larger proportion of white flour to the individual proportions of the other kinds. The same recipe, used with currants or sultanas, makes good rock cakes.

Breakfast Rolls.—Two cups brown flour, 1 cup medium oatmeal, ½ teaspoon of salt, ½ teaspoon carbonate of soda; mix with water, form

into good-sized rolls and bake slowly for ½ to ¾ of an hour. Oatcakes.—Two cups medium oatmeal, 2 cups white flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon carbonate of soda, 1 dessertspoon margarine. Mix with water (not too stiffly) and roll out ¼ inch thick. Cut into shapes and bake in quick oven for 15 to 20 minutes. They should be slightly crisp, but not hard.

Oatmeal Scones.—Quarter pound of white flour, ¼ pound fine oatmeal, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon carbonate of soda, 1 dessertspoon margarine. Mix with water, roll out lightly, cut into shapes and bake for 10 to 15 minutes.

Bread Making.—There are several ways of making bread, but most of them are so lengthy and troublesome that the busy cook has no time for their consideration. The following are two very quick and easy ways:

Yeast Bread.—Take half a gallon flour, 1 small tablespoon salt; mix 1 ounce of yeast with ½ pint warm water and place in center of flour. Mix and knead slightly, cut into shapes and turn on to board. Knead well and place in greased tin over slow heat, covered over. Let rise for ¾ of an hour, then put straight into slow oven for ¾

of an hour, if possible increasing the heat for last ¼ of an hour. Powder Bread.—This is the quickest possible way of making bread, taking only 5 minutes. To 1 pound flour, add 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon carbonate of soda or strong baking powder, mix with milk, water, milk and water, or best of all, sour milk. Put straight into the oven and bake very slowly for 1 hour. For white bread, it is advisable to use self-raising flour and omit the soda; it can then be satisfactorily mixed with water, but if ordinary flour is used, it should be mixed with milk, or it will not be light. Not more than 1 pound of flour should be mixed at a time.

## To Dry-Clean a Panama

A small cake of magnesia will clean a Panama hat several times. Rub the magnesia all over the hat, allow it to stand a few minutes and remove it with a stiff brush. This will not remove rust caused by the sun, but will remove dirt, especially dust which sticks to the hat as a result of getting it wet. Any wet cleaning of a Panama tends to stiffen it, but this method leaves it soft and may be used any number of times without injuring the hat.

## Irish Potato Cakes

One pound of potatoes, two ounces of butter, two tablespoons of milk, a little flour, one level tablespoon of baking powder.

Peel and boil the potatoes, dry them and rub them while hot through a sieve, or mash well with a fork. Mix two ounces of butter with them, two tablespoons of milk, and just sufficient dry flour to bind the mixture. Add the baking powder. Roll the mixture into small flat cakes, four both sides and bake on griddle or in a quick oven. Serve very hot and well buttered.

## Hedging in the Home Grounds

Thousands of people owning homes in the northern states have become convinced, during the past season, that California privet is not a satisfactory hedge plant. It seems rather curious that this variety of privet should be used so widely for hedges, even in sections where it is known not to be very hardy. Probably one reason is because California privet is easy to propagate, and is offered at low prices by most nurserymen. It is accepted by average suburban home makers as the proper plant to use, being planted without further investigation.

The number of shrubs available for hedges is by no means limited, however, and even among the privets there are harder kinds than the California, which, by the way, is not a native of California at all, but came from Japan. Ligustrum ibota, which is the Chinese privet, is just as pretty and much harder. The original cost is but little more, and it makes no more objection to being sheared and pruned than does the so-called California privet. Regal's privet is closely allied to the Chinese privet, but makes a lighter appearance and looks well when given but little pruning. It is almost equally hardy.

In the Northwest, where there are but few satisfactory hedge plants, the buckthorn is perhaps the best. It is perfectly hardy, even where the thermometer goes forty degrees below zero. It doesn't mind severe trimming and can be kept at any height from three to six feet.

A new plant from Northern China is now being tested and may prove equal to the buckthorn, if not superior. It is called Cotoneaster acutifolia and, after 10 years' trial, seems to be perfectly hardy. It looks much like California privet, and can be used as a substitute in parts of the country where it is impossible to grow privet. Cotoneasters are among the most attractive of the garden shrubs, valued for their foliage, but the idea of using them for a hedge is new.

In some parts of the United States, it is just as necessary to have a hedge plant which will resist drought and heat as one which is impervious to cold. In some sections the Russian olive seems to meet the need. It will thrive in places where no water can be given it, and makes such a heavy growth that it is absolutely impenetrable. Like most hedge plants, it has soft, silvery foliage.

There are few sections of the country in which the lilac will not flourish. It is often used as a flowering hedge, and is useful for that purpose when a tall hedge is wanted. It looks well in the country, but grows too tall and bushy for a suburban lot, when allowed to "gang its ain gait." There is no reason, though, why the lilac should not be kept pruned and sheared like a privet hedge. Of course, it will not blossom, but its foliage is attractive all through the summer, and it is as difficult to penetrate as privet. In sections where it is subject to mildew, the lilac should not be used for hedging purposes, but in other places it is worth considering.

When it comes to flowering hedges, nothing can surpass spiraea van houttei. When this spiraea is in bloom, it is one of the most attractive plants to be found in any garden, and is 50 or 100 plants growing close together in a row, so that the arching branches form a solid sheet of white blossoms, make a rare picture. The only time that such a hedge can be pruned is immediately after the blooming season. If pruning is done in the fall or early in the spring, the buds will be cut off and there will be few or no flowers.

Along the Atlantic coast, and growing sometimes within a few feet of the sea, many beautiful rose hedges are to be found. The plants used are varieties and hybrids of Rosa rugosa, and the flowers are pink or white. This is a tall-growing shrub which roots deeply and, when established, will grow on wind-swept shores, where more delicate plants would offer little resistance to the buffeting of winter storms. There is one drawback to this plant. It becomes so deeply anchored that getting out the plants, if such a thing becomes necessary, is found a difficult task.

Japanese quinces can be used for hedges, but are not hardy enough to meet conditions in very cold places. They do not mind trimming, and will blossom freely even when sheared annually to keep the growth low. Another good flowering hedge is made by using Deutzia lemoinei, the pure white flowers of which are very attractive. The plants make round-topped hedges, which look well after year after year, with but little trimming. A Deutzia hedge is an easy hedge to care for.

The best place for flowering hedges is on the boundary line between adjoining estates. A hedge that is readily trimmed, or one which naturally grows low, is best for the street line. This is particularly true in suburban communities where it is not desirable to isolate the homes, but, rather, to establish an impression of spaciousness by eliminating conspicuous barriers. All things considered, there is no better hedge plant for such places than the Japanese barberry. This is a perfectly hardy hedge, attractive in winter as well as in summer, because of its persistent red berries, requiring only a minimum amount of care. The Japanese barberry might well be substituted for the California privet, on 50 per cent of the grounds where the latter has been planted.

## Making the Old House Beautiful

The artist had just come from Italy, with its charming stucco houses, to the old family mansion of red brick and brown stone, flanked by many more of its kind, in a city block.

A well-built, comfortable old house, with large rooms and lofty ceilings, it was; but, somehow, one could not honestly call it beautiful, although it possessed many beautiful features. The artist had brought all sorts of lovely things home with him and, seeing the

possibilities for beauty in the old house, he set about making it over.

First of all, the high flight of steps leading to the front door was taken away and a window placed where the door had been, making a line of three directly across the front of the house, as in the upper stories. What had formerly been considered the basement was a little lower than the street, so a few broad steps of brick were built, leading down to the new front door in a little vestibule of its own. The new door had the upper part of glass in small, diamond-shaped leaded panes. The whole front of the house was covered with stucco, with a slightly pinkish tint, like that which the visitor to Italy notices in those hill towns, soon after emerging from the Simplicon tunnel. In the space above and down each side of the doorway, he set some beautiful old blue tiles, brought from across the seas, and set others in stone boxes and jars which lined the sides of the doorway and the edge of the sidewalk above the area. As the front door was set back in a wide way, the artist filled in the doorway with a beautiful old gate of hand-wrought iron, which he had brought from Italy, and also covered the three windows of the main floor with grills of similar workmanship. Then he placed window boxes at every one of the windows on the front of the house, filled them with trailing ivy and pink geraniums, and the stone boxes and jars at the doorway with small cacti; the effect, with the soft old blue of the tiles above the doorway and the mellow brick of the steps leading down to the gate and front door, was very lovely.

Within the changes were even more surprising. There had been a big kitchen at the rear and a servants' sitting room in front. All this was changed. The kitchen was placed in the front of the house, the tradesmen's entrance leading into it. This proved to be, not only much more convenient, but also a saver of space. Between it and the front hall was a smaller room, fitted up as a dining room for the maids. Both of these rooms were as light and bright as could be, with creamy walls and pure white woodwork. Cupboards with glass doors and the furniture, chairs and tables, were painted white. Then the large room at the back, which opened out upon a small yard on the same level, was made into a most beautiful dining room. First, the floor, like that of the hall, was covered with tiles of a soft Italian red. Then the walls were covered, a good two-thirds of the way up, with dark oak paneling.

The fireplace was in brick, with brass fittings and many kettles. Windows with small diamond-shaped panes of leaded glass, having long double doors in the center, filled the far end of the room, and heraldic medallions of stained glass gave a pleasing effect of color. Thin curtains of a soft green tartan, hanging straight down and finished off with silvery fringe, added to that delightful coloring as the morning sunshine streamed in. Before long the dingy, city back yard was made into a beautiful little garden, with brick walls, a pergola, a fountain with a good-sized goldfish pool, flower beds and a stone table, with benches at either side.

The main stairway of the house was arranged so conveniently that each floor could be cut off as a separate apartment, if one should so choose. Over at one side of the dining room, however, was another broad stairway which led to the great library above. This room was paneled in dark oak, carved with the linen-fold design. And one end of it was almost completely filled with casement windows, with diamond panes of leaded glass, and a broad window seat stretching the full length of it. This room had a large fireplace with a carved marble mantel.

Above the library, also at the back of the house, was another spacious room which was fitted up as a white drawing room. The walls were covered with a creamy paper and the woodwork was all white. This, too, had diamond-paned casement windows, all across the end, with a broad white window ledge, not a seat, beneath them. At the other end of the room, on each side of the door, were corner cupboards built in with diamond-paned doors of leaded glass, like the windows. These made excellent cabinets for pieces of beautiful china, porcelains and other objects d'art. There was a fireplace here, too, with a beautifully carved white mantel. A gay

chintz with white background was used lavishly in upholstery and covering chairs, and the rooms, with its many beautiful antique pieces of furniture, had a most delightful air of happiness and light. Small tables with lamps were placed at frequent intervals, so that one could readily find a comfortable spot in which to read.

The bedrooms were all on the front of the house and each floor was complete, with a bath and a generous allowance of closet room. Being the home of an artist, of course there had to be a studio in the house. The back part of the top floor was easily converted into one. The roof was raised, a large skylight placed above the diamond-paned windows, a beautifully carved marble fireplace brought from Italy built in, and a gallery built across the end of the room, above the entrance door. A tiny flight of narrow stairs led up to this and from it a door opened upon the roof in front, which was bounded by high brick walls, covered with pebbles and made into a most attractive garden with latices and boxes of flowers all around. Just outside of the studio door, a large closet was made into a kitchenette with running water, hot and cold, plenty of closet shelves with glass doors and a small gas range. The crowning glory of all, however, was the little apartment built up over the big studio, a sitting room with a fireplace, a quiet little bedroom and a remarkably spacious bathroom. Here the artist, if the house were full of people, could get away by himself and be as quiet and comfortable as any one could ask. Double doors opened upon a little stairway leading down to the roof garden, and with the door from the hall into the studio closed, it was as though it were another separate house.

When the work was all done, the artist's home became quite famous as an example of the transformation of an old and rather unprepossessing-looking house into a convenient, beautiful and satisfying abode.

## An Ornamental Letter Box

The woman who wants to carry a gift with her, when she visits the friend with a country house, might do well to notice whether or not there is a letter box in the hall. If not, there is an idea for her. In the rural districts, where the roadside lamp-posts are not fitted with convenient mail boxes from which collections are made at frequent intervals, as in the city, but, instead, mail is sent from the house to the nearest post office but once a day, a letter box for the hall, wherein all mail to be sent out may be deposited is indeed a decided convenience. When there is such a receptacle provided, no one has to wonder whether her letter was mailed, or whether it was snatched under by the things which are so often scattered over hall tables, and so was overlooked when the messenger started for the office. Very attractive wooden mail boxes are provided for just such purposes, to keep the outgoing letters and papers together, where all may be readily found at the proper time. These are painted as gayly or as sedately as one may desire, and may be quite ornamental additions to any home. It would be a pleasant thing to study the color scheme of the hall of the country house, to the mistress of which one wishes to make such a gift, and have a box made and painted for her. If that is not feasible, one may usually find some attractive box, all ready and waiting.

## Rye and Potato Bread

Four lbs. potato, boiled and mashed, 1-3 quart warm water, 1 yeast cake, 1 lb rye flour. Mix to sponge, and set to rise. Then add 3 lbs. rye flour, 1-3 quart warm water, 1 oz. salt. Mold into loaves and set to rise until double in bulk.



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BOSTON WOMEN ROSE & BUREN CO.

130 Portland St., Cambridge, Mass.

## An Improved Dressing Table

It is not always quite easy, on moving into new quarters, to adjust one's furniture and household goods to the fresh requirements, says a London correspondent. On such an occasion, it was found that a dressing table was lacking for one of the spare bedrooms in the new house. The rest of the furniture in the room was good, and it was felt that a cheap or inferior dressing table would look out of place, while, on the other hand, any large expenditure was, at the moment, undesirable. The room contained two radiators, however, and stood a radiator, never an ornamental object. The problem of providing a dressing table and concealing the radiator was solved at one blow, so to speak, and at a merely nominal cost. A carpenter was called in to fix a plain deal shelf, about 20 inches deep, between the windows and above the radiator. Round this was tacked a length of ready-tucked nainsook muslin, such as may be bought anywhere by the yard; an embroidered white cloth was laid over the top of the shelf, while above it was fixed to the wall a pretty old gilt mirror which had been acquired some time before in an old curiosity shop. The appearance of the dressing table, thus contrived, contained nothing to clash with the rest of the furniture in the room.

## FREE Book on Birds and Bird Houses

Write for your copy today. An early reply will receive a beautifully colored bird picture suitable for framing. FREE Song birds save millions of bushels of grain, fruit and vegetables every year. Parrots safe homes in which to raise their young and they will return to your garden year after year to gladden your heart with their beauty and song. There is a Dodson Bird House for every kind of bird. No grounds are quite complete without the song birds. You can attract the very bird you want by simply putting up the right kind of Dodson House. Joseph H. Dodson, Pres. American Audubon Association, 717 Harrison Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## Sour Cream Cake

One cup sour cream, 1 cup sugar, 2-3 teaspoon soda, 1 or 2 eggs, chopped nut meats, 1 ½ to 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, a little nutmeg. Dissolve soda in cream, add other ingredients, putting nuts into flour before it is stirred into cake. Raisins may be used in the same way.



## TEACH ENGLISH TO ALL, SAYS BOOKLET

Pamphlet Entitled "What You Can Do for Americanization" Being Distributed in United States—Some of Its Hints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A booklet entitled "What You Can Do for Americanization" now being widely distributed among industrial plants, contains suggested pages— which may easily be removed for purposes of distribution— dealing with subjects as to what every American, the business man, the neighbor, the churches, the city, women, and what the immigrant himself, can do for Americanization, according to a statement from the Immigration Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Among the suggestions for business men, for example, are the following:

"Every man or woman who does not speak English should be learning it. Insist upon their learning it in school or in your shop and designate one of your employees to see that it gets done."

"Urge the public educational authorities to start language classes in the factory for those who do not understand English and are unable to attend school. Efficiency increases with knowledge of English and citizenship. Give it recognition by increased wages and promotion."

"Stop anti-American propaganda and agitation the instant it raises its head in your plant by providing information and cooperation on true Americanism."

"Invite naturalization officers to explain citizenship to your aliens and encourage them to make America their home. Give them time off with pay to attend to their naturalization examinations."

During the last three months more than 60 house organs with a combined circulation among the employees and the public of over 2,000,000 have been printing Americanization material. For instance, one issued by the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, contained portions of an address by President Wilson on the test of a true American, with a statement of why America is at war and an appeal for loyalty. It was printed in English, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, German and Italian.

Albany, N. Y., is planning to do Americanization work; Boston has taken the first steps toward launching a campaign following out the school district plan and coordinating and standardizing methods; the Americanization Committee of Cincinnati held a Patriots Day celebration with speeches for the foreign-born; the Americanization League of Syracuse, N. Y., has elected the Mayor of the city as chairman and received an appropriation from the city treasury for its work; the Commercial Club of Waterloo, Ia., plans a campaign to reach its foreign-born residents to begin when schools reopen in the fall. Many large firms are doing excellent work among their employees through their own committees or organizations.

## APPEAL IS MADE FOR ALL TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An appeal to all persons who are engaged in unnecessary occupations or have no occupations at all, to turn their attention to things worth while, especially to the farms, in order that food supplies sufficient to feed the nation and its armies may be produced this year, has been issued by Governor Henderson of Alabama.

"From the present price of food products it is evident that there is no surplus on hand," said the Governor, "and if each one does not turn his hand so far as he can toward producing his own supplies and contributing to the needs of others, we may have such a deficiency as might produce serious results. The only sure way of avoiding this is for all to get busy and to see that others join in toward increasing the present labor supply."

## ELECTION CHARGE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. Justice J. S. McLean of the Superior Court of Montreal, has been appointed by the Justice Department, a commissioner under the Inquiries Act, to investigate a specific charge made last season by Joseph Archambault, M. P., for Chambly Vercheres, regarding the polling of soldiers' votes in that constituency at the election of last December.

Mr. Archambault charged that seven officers and 100 men located in the adjoining county of Iberville, had sworn that they did not know where they had formerly resided in Canada, and had their votes in Chambly, though none of these had ever set foot in that county. The officers included a major.

## BLACK WALNUT TREES BOUGHT BY GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Evidence tending to show that before the United States entered the war German agents devoted considerable time and money throughout the eastern part of this country in the purchase of black walnut, which is needed by the American Government for airplane propellers, was discovered by William Guggenheim, chairman of the army

and navy committee of the American Defense Society, during a recent trip over the north shore of Long Island.

Mr. Guggenheim took this trip to induce property owners to offer their black walnut trees to the government. He says a prominent lumber dealer told him German agents had traveled through the towns in that section, buying many of the black walnut trees, and paying high prices. In spite of the large number of trees obtained by these agents, Mr. Guggenheim says there are still a good many available in that section.

## ITALY'S WAR PROBLEM TO BE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. Barton Gepp, Nicholas Murray Butler, George F. Baker Jr., Lindsay Russell and William Fellows Morgan, have been chosen by the Italy-America Society to select a commission to study Italian economic problems as affected by Italy's relations with America after the war.

In cooperation with the Italian Embassy in this country and the American Embassy in Rome, this commission will visit Italy to further its purpose.

The \$45,000 in proceeds from the concert and mass meeting held here on the evening of Italy Day have been turned over to the Italian Red Cross, and more than \$8000 has already been donated by friends of Italy to assist in the dissemination of authentic information about that country in America.

A prize of \$100 has been offered for a popular song in Italian voicing America's participation in the war and the love of liberty which sent her into it.

## WESTERN UNION GIVES EMPLOYEES EXTRA PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Western Union Telegraph Company announces to its employees an extra special payment payable Oct. 1, 1918, which will be in addition to the two special payments of July 1, 1918, and Jan. 1, 1918, referred to in previous circulars. This payment will be made to all regular employees, excepting the president, on the roll as of that date who shall have served the Company continuously from April 1, 1918, inclusive, as follows:

All messengers at Independent offices, a flat sum of \$6.25 each; employees receiving less than \$1200 per annum, at the rate of 4 per cent of semi-annual wage; employees receiving \$1200 to \$1999.99 per annum, both inclusive, at the rate of 3 per cent of semi-annual wage, with a minimum of \$25; employees receiving \$2000 per annum and more, inclusive, at the rate of 2½ per cent of semi-annual wage, with a minimum of \$32.50.

As in the past, says President Newcomb Carlton, these special payments will not affect increasing of salaries, which will be as heretofore determined on individual merit.

## WARRIOR RIVER ROUTE BEING SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—W. L. Guthrie, personal representative of Director-General William G. McAdoo of the Railroad Administration, and an economic expert, is in Alabama for the purpose of obtaining accurate information and exact figures of the developing of the Warrior River for heavy freight transportation. Estimates are now being made by Mr. Guthrie as to the practicability of utilizing this waterway, and whether expenditures necessary toward this end would be more economical than the investment of a like sum in increasing the rolling stock of the railroads.

## ROCK ISLAND REPORTS SHORTAGE OF HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—The local branch of the War Camp Community Service has completed a survey of workmen employed in Rock Island Arsenal shops to determine the housing conditions in the tri-cities and reports a shortage of 1228 homes. This figure does not take into consideration demands that will be made shortly with the addition of 3000 workmen to the arsenal force.

One of the surprising features of the report is that which shows an average daily absence of 12 per cent. This figure was based upon reports before Rock Island County went dry and is said to have been materially decreased.

## SOUTH CLAIMS BANNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Gulf division passed all other divisions in the country in percentage of subscriptions to the Red Cross in the second war fund campaign, giving, on the face of incomplete returns, \$3,923,981 on an allotment of \$1,600,000. The division includes Louisiana, Mississippi and part of Alabama. New Orleans apparently led all cities of its class in the country by over-subscribing its allotment more than 300 per cent, giving \$1,253,977 on a quota of \$394,000.

## FACTS DISCLOSED IN MEAT INQUIRY

Record of Heney Investigation Which Is Cited to Answer Assertion That Little or Nothing Was Accomplished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Federal Trade Commission and the Heney inquiry have been sharply criticized since the commission's recent denunciation of the sale of spoiled meat by packers to the army. Mr. Heney's investigation is pooh-poohed as productive of little or nothing. This bureau will not undertake to go into the spoiled meat incident, because it has no more at hand than government charges and packer denials. As regards the Heney investigation, it can state, and so can anyone who has endeavored to follow the Heney hearings with an unprejudiced point of view, that efforts to make light of the Heney investigation are absurd. It threw some extremely valuable illumination upon nothing less than an unexplored continent in the business of the world.

The big packers and friends have tried to belittle Mr. Heney in the eyes of the public since he took hold. When he was investigating, they played on his methods as sensational and charged him with political self-seeking. After his work was cut short the effort was made to have it accepted by the public as getting nowhere.

This bureau is interested primarily in what was brought out at the federal trade hearings conducted by Mr. Heney. Some of the more important developments may be thus summarized.

As regards competition, the Heney inquiry showed:

(1) The unsuspected breadth of the packers' food control. (2) The large number of secret subsidiaries of the packers, going in public as independents. (3) The fact that the big packers are very close together. Although the packers denied it, Mr. Heney brought out some evidence that the packers have divided both territory and markets among themselves.

Regarding trade practices, the Heney inquiry developed: (1) The packers have a controlling interest in a majority of the stockyards of the country, and one packer has an interest in the Chicago stockyards. (2) Unfair practices in purchases of live stock exist.

As regards the public, Mr. Heney developed from files of the packers that: (1) A great share of packers' advertising is purely propaganda, to create sentiment for the business as now run. At one time the five packers considered a joint appropriation of \$1,500,000 for an "educational" campaign. (2) The packers exerted political influence to kill the investigation into the beef industry, while stating publicly they welcomed such an inquiry. They held their representatives at state legislatures who tried to kill measures they did not like, and in one case a packer made connections with a very prominent politician in Washington.

As regards the food investigation the Heney inquiry disclosed that:

1. Certain important men in the packing houses who had gone down to Washington as dollar-a-year men in the Food Administration were in fact still drawing their large salaries from the packers apparently unbeknown to the Food Administration. One or more of these men resigned.

2. Confidential information was given to the big packers relative to the meat situation, which was withheld from the little packers, and after this procedure was questioned in Congress the Food Administration official who had supplied this information to the big packers was sent to Europe on some Food Administration business and is not now in charge of an important Chicago office.

As regards meat prices, the Heney investigation developed that the enormous control of other industries allied to the meat industry has permitted the packers to handle their books as to show minimum profits on meat, if they choose, by diverting normal meat profits into excessive by-product profits.

## ICE REGULATION IN GEORGIA ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—An order by Dr. Andrew M. Soule, Federal Food Administrator for Georgia, which became effective on June 8, eliminates the use of cracked or shaved ice in all forms of soft drinks and curtails by 25 per cent the quantity of ice which may be used by restaurants, clubs, soft drink dispensaries, soda fountains, hotels and similar establishments, until July 20. This order is for the purpose of conserving the Georgia peach crop through proper refrigeration and to assure for domestic use at least a normal supply of ice during the present

shortage of that commodity. Under the terms of the order, the domestic consumption of ice in the home is limited to the quantity normally used.

The present acute ice shortage, which will probably become more pronounced as the hot weather continues, is said to be due to the necessity for ice manufacturers of this section to supply an abnormally increased demand of 50 per cent with no enlargement of manufacturing equipment. This increased demand is due principally to the presence of the many cantonnements in the South and the slower movement of railroad traffic. A refrigerator car which required formerly only five tons of ice for a 12-hour haul now must be supplied with double that quantity in the 24 hours taken to cover the same distance.

## MARKED INCREASE IN HOG PRODUCTION

Food Administration Official States That Prices of Bacon and Other Pork Products Will Not Be Advanced This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There need be no needless days this summer, says J. P. Cotton, in charge of the Meat Division of the National Food Administration, if the people of the United States will be a little careful, and he places emphasis on the "if." The next three months are months of the lightest marketing of beef, and if there seems to be a shortage as compared with last month or the month before, no one need get alarmed about it, because it merely means that the busy farmer is letting his cattle put on weight on the summer grass for the autumn market.

Frozen beef is being shipped to England and for the use of American soldiers in France. France and Italy still get most of their supply from Argentina. About five per cent of the beef produced is being canned, not a large amount.

It is in hog production that the greatest improvement has been made in the meat supply. Last November there was a great cry about the scarcity of pork. The small farmer took on an extra pig and raised his small pigs instead of selling them and the result is that the line on the meat charts meaning production has crossed the one that stands for consumption. The practical housewife who asks, "Why then do I pay so much for my bacon?" is not as practical as she thinks, for, while bacon is admittedly high priced, if one buys ordinary instead of fancy bacon, she may still get it not far from the 40-cent mark.

About twice as much bacon as in ordinary conditions has been shipped to England and the low state to which her meat supply had been reduced last winter has been made up. With the great increase in hog production in this country, England can still be supplied without impairing the needed supply for America.

The further encouraging information is given that the price of bacon and other pork products will not be raised this year, and it is possible that there may be slight reductions, although that cannot be counted upon confidently because of the uncertain demands of the war.

## WOMEN OFFER AID IN COMING ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Mary Garrett May, as chairman, has offered the cooperation of the City Woman Suffrage Party to the Board of Elections and the political parties in helping select women who can serve acceptably as election inspectors. She has also volunteered assistance in selecting polling places, as the 2068 now in use will not accommodate the increased number of voters. It is estimated that at least 3000 will be needed. Miss May reports that the chairman of the Board of Elections has acknowledged that it seems fair to appoint two ballot clerks, one poll clerk and one inspector in each polling place from among the women voters, also one inspector out of the four in the night shift. No such arrangement has as yet been made, however.

## CAPTAIN BAILEY'S SENTENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Capt. Dr. George N. Bailey of the Army Medical Corps, who was recently sentenced to three months' imprisonment for declaring at the convention of the Dominion Alliance at Toronto that on Christmas Eve, last, 90 per cent of the soldiers overseas were intoxicated, has been permitted by the Dominion authorities to serve his sentence under license. Captain Bailey, who was struck from the militia list for his statement, will not have to go to jail.

## LABOR LAWS OF STATES UNCHANGED

National Child Labor Committee Calls Attention to Fact That United States Supreme Court Construed the Federal Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Child Labor Committee calls attention to the fact that State child labor laws are in no way affected by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Federal Child Labor Law of 1916, which forbade interstate shipment of products of child labor, unconstitutional and invalid.

It is pointed out that statutes which were similar to or in advance of the federal law remain in force, and states which had lower standards revert to their old laws. Opponents of child labor say it is possible that a way will be found to regulate child labor through the federal government, and if this can be done state laws will be again superseded by the federal law. Otherwise, state legislation will be the only method of controlling the employment of children.

The committee is seeking to discover some way for the federal government to prohibit child labor which will pass the test of constitutionality.

"Naturally we are greatly disappointed," said Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee, "for we were confident the law would be found constitutional, and had hoped for much from it at this particular time, when there is such a vital need of conserving the children of the nation."

"It is disheartening to think that now, when we need children to take places of the men we are losing in France, 12-year old children are going back into our mills and canneries and are going to work 11 and 12 hours a day; that some of the coal we use next winter will have been mined by 14-year old boys who ought to be in school or out in the open air, and that children under 16 will be used on the night shift in glass factories and in many factories working on war orders."

"It is impossible to conceive that such conditions will be permitted to return. Surely the people in the states which afford such inadequate protection to children can be counted on not to tolerate again the disgrace of overworked and undereducated children."

"The nation as a whole, through its representatives at Washington, has set its stamp of disapproval on any standards lower than the 14-year limit for factories and canneries, the 8-hour

day, and the 16-year limit for mines, and few states will care to risk this national disapproval by refusing to adopt these standards."

## Action to Be Taken

Country to Be Aroused to Need of Prompt Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While no definite plan for a new program for the protection of children has been announced, numbers of the opponents of child labor exploitation have been taking counsel in Washington as to what steps shall be taken next. The Supreme Court decision in regard to the validity of the Child Labor Law was so unexpected that it is hard to realize what it means in the way of a new campaign.

This much may be said: Extraordinary efforts will be put forth to arouse the country as to what this retrograde step means, and if possible, efforts will be brought to bear in high places to give the children in this country the protection in war time that it has been found necessary to give them in England. There is talk of appealing to the President who has done so much for the solidarity of labor. The adverse decision was by the narrow majority of one vote and had nothing to do with the merits of the bill, but only with the policy of relegating it to the states. Those who are pressing for national legislation are perfectly willing to leave the administration of the law to the states, but merely insist upon uniform protection for all children.

Excellent results were obtained under the law last year, noticeably among the southern Negroes, who were glad of the opportunity to send their children to school. The decision comes at an especially inopportune time, as the canneries, which always offer an opportunity for the employment of child labor, are about to begin their busy season.

About a dozen states have laws better than the national provision for the protection of children, some are about the same, and others fall below it. Where there are good state laws, efforts will be made to see that they are enforced, and where they are not good, an attempt will be made to better them, until some national action covering the subject can be taken.

## NEW STREET NAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Street Commissioner Talbert has announced that he will take the initiative in a move to change the names of all St. Louis streets now designated by German appellations. An ordinance has been introduced to change Berlin Avenue to Pershing Avenue, and others will be offered the Board of Aldermen as fast as petitions can be prepared.

## HEARST CANDIDACY STRONGLY OPPOSED

Uptate Democrats of New York Urged to Take an Emphatic Stand Against Attempt of Tammany to Choose Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Democrats who had hoped to profit by the differences in the Republican Party this year in New York State now admit they have troubles of their own. Uptate leaders want an upstate man for Governor. By this they mean a candidate who does not come from New York City or within the sphere of Charles F. Murphy's political influence. Because he is the leader of Tammany, Mr. Murphy's candidates are not popular with the rank and file outside of the greater city. Uptate men have other reasons why they do not want William R. Hearst as the candidate, but Mr. Hearst, it is announced, cannot be kept out of the Democratic primary next September. His close political friends say he will be a candidate.

Word comes from Washington that William G. McAdoo considers the Hearst candidacy so much of a menace to the party in New York that he is anxious to see Alfred E. Smith, a Tammany leader, become a contestant in the primary for the office. Mr. Smith, concededly popular in New York City, might not be satisfactory to the upstate men, even should he receive the endorsement of the Wilson administration.

The upstate Democratic conference, which last met in Syracuse on April 24, will assemble again at Albany late in June or early in July. Its leaders are strongly urged to take an emphatic stand against the nomination of Mr. Hearst and to come out definitely for an upstate man. The Syracuse conference refrained from publicly opposing the Hearst candidacy only on the ground that it was unwise early in the year to offend any prominent member of the party. Now, however, since Mr. Hearst persists in his ambition, it is predicted the opposition to him will take more definite form.

## ADMINISTRATION INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina Democrats, meeting in county conventions recently, heartily indorsed the Administration of President Wilson and his policies, and passed resolutions in every county approving the measures supported by the Administration and pledging the efforts of South Carolina Democrats vigorously to push the war to a victorious peace.

## "I Wish There Was a Piano Here" Said a Soldier Boy, Saturday



Even in the "dug-outs" our boys must have music. Here is a drawing taken from a photograph (copyrighted by Western Newspaper Union) showing officers of a machine gun detachment in a dug-out on the Somme.

HE was on a boat carrying 1,000 aviation students to West Point, and he wanted to play, to sing—he wanted MUSIC. . . . All the boys want it. And so, to help them get it, we are going to hold, starting today,

## A Sale of Used and New Pianos and Player-Pianos

WHETHER you're in town or in the country, you'll probably have some of the boys visit you during the Summer, and you'll want to give them music. In this Sale you can get a piano or player-piano for so much less than you would have to pay for a new instrument. And it will be just as satisfactory for the purpose—in some cases more so because the used piano is seasoned, and for country or seaside use is preferable to a new instrument.

### 149 Good Used Instruments—

123 Upright Pianos 19 Player-Pianos 7 Grand Pianos

### 81 New Instruments, Reduced

10 Uprights 11 Grands  
27 Upright Player-Pianos 5 Grand Player-Pianos  
17 Reproducing Pianos

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

## Meuller-Graves

1a East 46th Street, New York

A Step From Fifth Avenue.

Adjoining Ritz-Carlton.

Ginghams, Organdies, Printed Dimities and Cotton Voiles in Light and Dark Colorings \$10 to \$30

Dark light weight fabrics—Suitable for Town Wear and Travel, Moderately Priced!

## Safeguard

your money whenever you travel—on your vacation and motor trips, business or pleasure. Carry

American Express Travelers Cheques

Sold in denominations of \$10—\$20—\$30—\$50—\$100—\$500 Ask for them at American Express Offices or at Banks



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS  
QUIET AND NARROW

Some Issues Move Upward on  
Moderate Buying, but Trading  
Is Without Much Animation  
—Specialties Are Up

Price movements were without much significance during the early hours on the New York Stock Exchange today. Opening quotations were slightly above Tuesday's closing level, and some moderate advances were made during the first 15 minutes. Great Northern Ore, Mexican Petroleum, Marine preferred, American Car & Foundry, Reading, Pittsburgh Coal and U. S. Steel showed an advancing tendency, gains in some instances amounting to as much as a point during the first few minutes. The general tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

The market gained some headway as the session advanced. By midday, gains of a point to two points were recorded by Crucible, Bethlehem Steel "B", Baldwin, Anaconda, American Locomotive, American Smelting, American Can, General Electric, Marine preferred, Mexican Petroleum, Burns Brothers, National Conduit, Inspiration, Great Northern Ore and Gulf. General Motors opened off 1/4 at 126 1/2, moved up to 130 1/2 and dropped back to 128 1/2 before midday. New Haven opened up 1/4 at Boston at 42 and gained a good fraction more. The Boston market generally was quiet.

There were further gains in the early afternoon, the market broadening slightly, but trading was very quiet. Good advances were made by the oil stocks before the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales 401,300 shares, \$4,631,000 bonds.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	23.80	23.93	23.65	23.85
Nov.	23.42	23.60	23.29	23.49
Dec.	23.15	23.30	23.17	23.36
Jan.	22.90	23.05	22.92	23.15
Feb.	22.65	22.80	22.67	22.85
March	22.40	22.55	22.42	22.60

Prices for futures, old contracts: June-July 20.80.

At 12:45 p. m. American middlings fair 22.50; good middlings 22.50; middlings 21.90; low middlings 21.40; good ordinary 20.40; ordinary 19.80.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

	Open	High	Low	12 m.
July	22.45	22.50	22.35	22.50
Oct.	22.10	22.15	22.05	22.10
Dec.	22.05	22.10	21.95	22.05
Jan.	22.00	22.05	21.95	22.00

Exchange 4.76

## LONDON MARKET—OPENING

	Advances
Consols, money	56
British 5s	92 1/2
Am 4 1/2s	99 1/2
Am 5s	100
Am 6s	101
Am 7s	102
Am 8s	103
Am 9s	104
Am 10s	105
Am 11s	106
Am 12s	107
Am 13s	108
Am 14s	109
Am 15s	110
Am 16s	111
Am 17s	112
Am 18s	113
Am 19s	114
Am 20s	115
Am 21s	116
Am 22s	117
Am 23s	118
Am 24s	119
Am 25s	120
Am 26s	121
Am 27s	122
Am 28s	123
Am 29s	124
Am 30s	125
Am 31s	126
Am 32s	127
Am 33s	128
Am 34s	129
Am 35s	130
Am 36s	131
Am 37s	132
Am 38s	133
Am 39s	134
Am 40s	135
Am 41s	136
Am 42s	137
Am 43s	138
Am 44s	139
Am 45s	140
Am 46s	141
Am 47s	142
Am 48s	143
Am 49s	144
Am 50s	145
Am 51s	146
Am 52s	147
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Am 81s	176
Am 82s	177
Am 83s	178
Am 84s	179
Am 85s	180
Am 86s	181
Am 87s	182
Am 88s	183
Am 89s	184
Am 90s	185
Am 91s	186
Am 92s	187
Am 93s	188
Am 94s	189
Am 95s	190
Am 96s	191
Am 97s	192
Am 98s	193
Am 99s	194
Am 100s	195

\*Decrease.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$56,754,139	\$43,102,780
Balances	7,651,911	8,294,374

The Boston subtreasury's credit balance today is \$295,764.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	90 1/2	91 1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	92
Indiana Pipe	185	170
Standard Oil (Ind.)	320	325
Standard Oil (N.Y.)	490	500
Standard Oil (Cal.)	260	265
Standard Oil (Ky.)	210	215
Standard Oil (Okla.)	615	625
Standard Oil (Tex.)	320	330
Standard Oil (W. Va.)	530	535
Standard Oil (Ill.)	275	280
Union Tank Line	95	98

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Thursday; fresh strong westerly winds, diminishing Thursday.

For Northern New England: Thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; cooler in the interior; Thursday fair.

For Southern New England: Thunder showers this afternoon; fair, slightly cooler tonight and Thursday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	6:10 a. m.	6:40 a. m.
Boston	64	65	68

## IN OTHER CITIES

	Albany	Buffalo	Chicago	Cincinnati	Denver	Des Moines	Jacksonville	Kansas City	Nantucket
June 11	64	60	68	74	70	70	74	70	72
June 12	64	60	68	74	70	70	74	70	72

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15:16 Moon sets 10:35 p. m.

Sun rises 5:06 11th water, 2:21 a. m. 2:36 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:32 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Allis-Chal.	32 3/4	33 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4
Am B Sugar	5	6	5	66
Am Can	44 3/4	45 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4
Am Car Fr	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/4
Am Cot Oil	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
AmCotOil pf	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4
Am H & L	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am H & L pf	71 3/4	72 1/2	71 3/4	72
Am Ice Sec	31	31	29 3/4	29 3/4
Am Ice Sec pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Int Corp	54	54	54	54
Am Lnsseed	41 1/2	42 1/2	41	42
Am Lins' d'p	80	81	80	81
Am Loco	63	63 1/2	63	63 1/2
Am Smelt'g	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Smelt'g pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Sugar	109	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am Wool pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Zinc	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Anaconda	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Atchison	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Atchison pf.	83	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
At Gulf ptf.	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
At Gulf ptf pf.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Bald Loco.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87	87 1/2
Bald & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Barrett Co	88	88	88	88
Beth Steel B	82	83	82	82 1/2



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## LOCAL WOOL TRADE IS MORE ASSURING

Two Vessels From Argentina Unload Valuable Cargoes at Local Port—Delivery of Yarns to Mills Now Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — Purely routine matters were discussed at a meeting of the Boston Wool Trade Association Tuesday afternoon.

On Monday of this week two vessels from Argentina unloaded valuable cargoes, among the products being 2183 bales of wool from one vessel and 638 bales from the other. A suspicious-looking craft was sighted by the vessels, but fortunately did not create any disturbance.

The 1918 wool clip is coming across the country from the western ranches and centers of assembly on consignment, and these wools are to be valued by the United States Government valuers appointed to assist in determining these values according to July 30, 1917, prices. Charles Green will assist in the work at the Portland (Ore.) center where J. H. Burgard is Wool Administrator. Ambrose Rose will take charge of the work at the Chicago center, where T. A. Copeland is distributor. The Philadelphia district will be under Clarence Dean. Headquarters for all the carpet wools will be in Philadelphia; secured wools in Boston, at 263 Summer Street, and pulled wools at 254 Summer Street. The pulled wool committee under E. W. Houghton as chairman, consists of Harry Bloomfield, F. M. Blanchard, A. J. Dexter, Norman Dupee, M. Rosenthal, I. C. Stutz and H. Stein.

As to the general government valuation for grease wools, a committee consisting of 24 has been named. The secured committee, with R. L. Studley as chairman, has five other members. The 1917 committee is at present busily engaged in finishing the valuation of that clip and will continue until that work is completed.

The fleece wool shrinkage is as yet to be determined, no report having thus far been received from the group of prominent wool men who were to have been in conference upon the subject at Washington Monday. The fleece wools are troubling the growers recently as regards their shrinkage, so that they will be in a much better position to consign their wools when definite information is received on this important point. At present they do not know at what price to sell their wools in order to equalize costs. Dealers in some sections of Ohio, where shearing is completed, feel that the government price is below what it should be for their clips.

Shearing is just commencing in some sections of Montana, and is well under way in Alabama. Colorado growers in several instances are consigning their wools to Boston at 40 cents a pound in advance, the balance being paid when the wool is marketed. A consignment of about 400,000 pounds has been made to a large firm here from J. B. Long & Co. of Montana. Crimmins & Pierce have made arrangements for about 300,000 pounds of wool from the State of Oregon. Dealers in Virginia feel that their clips are so small they cannot operate under present regulations except at a loss, and hope for a modification of existing rules before long.

An important announcement has come from Lewis Penwell of the War Industries Board requesting wool dealers in distributing centers to report to the wool division of that board, on June 15, the amount of wool that they have purchased on consignment up to Monday, June 10, and to repeat on July 20 and August 1, telling how much they have contracted for up to July 10 and July 25 respectively.

Joseph Wing has been appointed on the grease valuation committee for the 1918 clip on fleece and territory wools for Boston.

The mills received this week a questionnaire asking for the supplies of wool they had on hand before the government wool regulations became effective.

The delivery of yarns to the mills of late has been very slow, so that some mills have been almost at the point of shutting down, but now the wools are being released by the government for these mills, so that their future outlook seems more promising. There is a tendency noted to decrease the number of individual mills working on government orders, and this is resulting in the larger mills, which seem better equipped to do the work more quickly and accurately, being given the work instead of the smaller mills. Perhaps these smaller mills, therefore, will be freer to work upon civilian goods and take care of that branch of the trade in a measure provided wools are released for this work.

**MOBILE SHIPBUILDING PLANT**  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Mobile concrete shipbuilding plant is to be an eight-ship unit instead of four, as at first planned. The Gulf States Portland Cement Company has purchased the Demopolis (Ala.) works and, it is understood, will expend \$500,000 in enlarging it. Cement from this plant, which is on Warrior River, will be transported to Mobile direct in barges from plant to plant.

**MAHONING VALLEY PAYROLL**  
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The May payroll of the industries in Mahoning Valley was \$6,311,339, the largest in the history of the valley. The increase is due principally to the wage increase of 15 per cent on April 15. In the first five months of 1918, the wage distribution here totaled \$30,615,998, compared with \$24,487,134 for the corresponding period of 1917.

## COTTON FABRICS PRICE FIXING

War Industries Board Announces Cost Will Increase When the Demand on Supply Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The prices of cotton goods have now been fixed by the War Industries Board and the word is given out that King Cotton will have to pay his toll as soon as the government draws upon the supply largely enough to warrant it. That is the determining factor in price fixing, whether the government is drawing upon the commodity to such an extent that it is necessary for its own protection, as well as that of the public, to set a price beyond which the seller cannot go. The reason why cotton goods have been singled out for price fixing is because the government has made such large demands upon it, especially in the form of cotton duck. The public has been solemnly assured that political reasons have had nothing to do with fixing the prices on steel, wool and hides, and leaving cotton to sell at what it will bring. In fact every pound of cotton lint is now being bought at a price fixed by the government.

The government is urging the saving of iron more strongly than ever upon the public. An automobile company which asked for a certain amount of iron to be used in that industry, a certain amount for this year and a certain other amount for 1919, was told to use its old plates, as no further allowance could be made. The recent occupation of additional territory by the enemy has caused the iron and coal situation to be regarded with fresh seriousness.

In the face of lumber price fixing it has been asked what the small builder is going to do, and he has received the cold comfort of hearing that he must be willing to suffer loss for his country's sake.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 12

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, O.—L. L. Osborne; Essex. Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—K. J. K. Smith of U. S. Brooklyn, N. Y.—F. P. Silva of Algier Shoe Co.; U. S. Catskill, N. Y.—G. F. Gunnell of Clay Gunnell Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—C. E. Marshall of Brown Evans & Co.; Brunswick. Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuhle of H. C. Dovenmuhle & Co.; Copley Pl. Smith Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuhle of H. C. Dovenmuhle & Co.; Copley Pl. Smith Cleveland, O.—C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm Bros. Shoe Co.; Essex. Cleveland—F. J. Frashke, of May Co.; Essex. Columbus, O.—E. A. Bazler of Wolfe Bros.; U. S. Detroit—A. E. Burns of A. E. Burns & Co.; Essex. Havana, Cuba—E. Fernandez; Penos Shoe. Havana, Cuba—F. Pons, of Penos Shoe Co.; Essex. Havana—F. Turro; Thorn. Los Angeles, Cal.—M. P. Burns; Tour. Louisville—M. J. Thalheimer of Streng & Thalheimer; Lenox. Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox. Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Seasley and J. F. Gillis; Essex. Memphis—E. Carruthers of Carruthers Shoe Co.; Avery. Memphis—Harry Buxbaum; Essex. Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Memphis—H. H. Derrick, of Bra Rock Dry Goods Co.; Essex. Milwaukee, Wis.—E. S. Burroughs of Brady Mat Co.; Essex. Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Torrey Shoe Co.; Bellevue. Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud, of Grimsrud Shoe Co.; Essex. Montgomery, Ala.—Charles I. Levy of Levy, Wolf & Pitts Shoe Co.; Lenox. Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts, of W. E. Pitts Co.; Tour. Nashville, N. S. Richardson and Edwin Murry, of Richardson, Murry, Dibrill & Co.; Lenox. New York City—Edward P. Weaver of New York City; Essex. New York—E. Temko of Temko Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—H. C. Young of Standard Mill Order House; Essex. New York—H. H. Schreyer; U. S. New York—J. M. Bower; Essex. New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dames & Co.; Essex. New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln Street. New York—W. J. Kennedy of Charles Williams Stores; Essex. Parkersburg, W. Va.—G. D. McGary of McGary, Graham Baumgarver & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—A. Meltzer; U. S. Philadelphia—P. Register, of Litt Bros.; Copley Pl. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. Richmond, Va.—L. B. Stern and Iva Stern of Stern Co.; Avery. Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs Paxton Shoe Co.; U. S. San Juan, P. R.—J. B. Alvarez; U. S. Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French and L. H. Burnett of G. R. French & Sons; Avery.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Philip Waldheim; U. S. London, Eng.—F. J. Daniels, Art. British Purchasing Commission; Tour. Montreal, Can.—N. Trautau, of Trautau Shoe Mfg. Co.; Essex. New York—Samuel Gerst; U. S. Quarryville, Pa.—Kerry Carrigan of Quarryville Shoe Co.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.754, cables 4.764, 60-day bills nominally 4.73, and 90 days 4.71. Paris cables 5.70, checks 5.71. Lire cables 9.09, checks 9.11. Swiss 3.95/3.99. Guilder cables 51/504, Pesetas 28.60/28.40. Ruble notes 14.10/14.20.

## REQUIREMENTS OF WOOL INDUSTRY

British Army Council Rescinds Order Restricting Hours of Mill Work—Labor Is More Important Than Raw Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England, May 23.—The Army Council have rescinded their order restricting working hours, and mill-owners are now at liberty, provided they have the material and the labor, to run their machinery the 55½ hours per week permitted by the Factory Acts. It is evident that the question of labor will be more important than that of material in its bearing upon ability to maintain production on a basis corresponding to full-time running. At a meeting of the Raw Wool Advisory Committee last week, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, director of raw materials, said that the officials of the War Office Wool Department would do their best to represent to the recruiting authorities the requirements of the industry, so that all the fit men who could be spared should be taken, and no others. But he pointed out that the task before the Ministry of National Service was one of overwhelming difficulty, and the Ministry must keep before it, as the first consideration, the necessity of maintaining the strength of the army in the great national emergency that had arisen.

On the question of supplies, Sir Arthur Goldfinch reported to the committee that it is now probable that for many months to come the shipping program will not be completed with, and that average arrivals at the rate of 13,500 tons per month are the maximum that can safely be reckoned upon. The position as regards clothing wool is an easy one, and the incoming British clip will keep the supplies of cross-bred combing wool in safe limits until November, with very small assistance from New Zealand. The stocks of merino combing wool, however, do not give the requisite margin of safety, and the position is nicely balanced, with a tendency to become anxious if any further setback, however small, should occur in the shipping program.

Our French allies, Sir Arthur stated, are very badly off for combing wools, and are continually pressing for assistance from us. Up to the present we have felt unable to render such assistance. It was very plain, he added, that if at any time it should be necessary to ship combing wools to France, it would render it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the present productive program, especially as regards merino wool. Sir Arthur expressed the hope that as a result of the great efforts which continue to be made it would prove just possible to avoid any reduction in the present rate of output, but he warned the committee and the trade generally that no calculations ought to be based on the supposition that a greater consumption of merino wool would be possible within any reasonable time.

Entailed by the program now in force, Sir Arthur was at pains to absolve the department from responsibility for the present shortage of combing wools. He mentioned that he was now able to state with greater accuracy than at any previous time what the position of stocks in Australia was at the beginning of November last, when the first arrivals in port of wool of the new clip were appraised and became available for shipment. The position at that moment was that with the exception of 29,000 bales distributed over a number of ports, the stocks of merino combing wool available for shipment to the United Kingdom were absolutely exhausted, and for a week or two clothing wools had to be shipped at some ports because no combing wools were available. It was thus evident that the stocks of merino combing wool in England at the beginning of the year, though very low, would not have been greater to any appreciable extent even if shipping facilities had been available on a war scale. It was a strike in Australia, and not the want of sea freight, which limited the supply at that particular time. Since then the percentage of clothing wool in shipments from Australia had been extremely small, and the want of ship room was the factor that had limited the supply of combing wool.

Sir Arthur Goldfinch's estimate of future wool imports at an average monthly maximum of 13,500 tons is the equivalent of about 91,500 Australian bales. Imports of foreign and colonial wool in April were equivalent to 167,425 Australian bales, the monthly average for the period of January-April was 153,320 bales, and the monthly average for July-December, 1917, was 102,634 bales. The following table shows the quantity imported, re-exported, and retained for home consumption in the four months, January-April, of the last six years:

Imports Re-exports Retained	Imports Re-exports Retained
1918 .....	63,235 32,505 69,781
1917 .....	86,724 27,784 836,940
1916 .....	92,214 68,178 863,939
1915 .....	1,478,849 72,488 1,401,361
1914 .....	1,251,536 524,938 722,598
1913 .....	1,410,036 365,207 1,044,829

Professor Barker, of the textile department of the Leeds University, has been explaining further his ideas for the use of short clothing wools for the production of worsted fabrics. He says it is probable that by employing his methods not only will the strength of the fibre be preserved, but also the spinning qualities and "handle." If this be so, large quantities of the cheaper clothing wools will be available for the production of goods of a type which in the past has been the speciality of continental manufacturers. In starting his experiments his idea was to produce a rough fabric of

the home-spun type, but it now seems to him probable that with careful carding, drawing and spinning, yarns may be produced which will give not only perfect results in milled styles, but also in at least some of the clear-faced styles.

## REAL ESTATE

Boston real estate is experiencing a rather quiet period just now. Transfer of two parcels in the south end of the city proper are among the latest transactions. One involves the four-story, well-front brick house and 1890 square feet of land at 153 West Concord Street, belonging to Peter J. Maguire, who sells to Jennie L. French. The total tax valuation is \$8500, of which \$2800 is on the land. The Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, trustee, has sold to Frederick Rudd, the property at 108 Castle Street, consisting of a four-story brick house and 1388 square feet of land, all taxed on \$6300. The lot is assessed on \$3800.

## DORCHESTER SALE

A Dorchester sale today takes the frame house and 3358 square feet of land at 20 Draper Street, corner of Westville Street. David R. Pitroff and wife transfer title to Reuben Miller. The total tax assessment is \$3200, with \$1200 on the lot.

## CITY LEASES EFFECTED

The store and basement of the three-story building now being erected for Miss Martha C. Codman at 17-19 School Street, Boston, has been leased for a long term of years to the Walton Lunch Company, which will occupy the premises upon completion of the building. In negotiating this lease the lessor was represented by Messrs. Codman & Street and the lessee by Messrs. Whitcomb & Co., Boston.

The entire building 51 Utica Street, Boston, has been leased by Walter B. Grant, trustee, to Max Bernstein & Son of Philadelphia. This lease was negotiated through the office of Whitcomb & Co., 10 State Street, Boston.

## BROOKLINE TRANSFER

Salé has been completed of the property at 46 Russell Street, Brookline. It consists of a large two-family frame house, with modern improvements, occupying 6000 square feet of land. This is taxed for \$2400. The total rating is \$11,000. The property is near the corner of Harvard Avenue, and was owned by Kate M. D. Cox. The purchaser is Mary Elizabeth Cotter, who has taken title and buys for a home. J. A. Kopp & Co. were the brokers.

## OUT-OF-TOWN CHANGES

Oliver E. Pond has sold to Wardland Wright her property numbered 41 Russell Street, Milton, Mass., consisting of a house, stable and 15,000 square feet of land. Meredith & Grew, Boston, were the brokers.

The estate of Charles P. Curtis has sold 92,000 square feet, with buildings, situated on Puritan Road, Lincoln Avenue and town way, leading to the ocean in Swampscott, valued at \$100,000. This estate is regarded as one of the show places on the North Shore. The purchaser is Al A. Rosenbush of Brookline, who buys for immediate occupancy, and was represented by Samuel J. Shaw, 8 Congress Street, and the grantor by Meredith & Grew, Boston.

## SHIPPING NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass. — Four steamers and nine schooners arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish. The arrivals were: Steamer Heroine with 51,900 pounds, Surge 87,700, Billow 72,250, Breaker 74,300, schooner Waltham 28,000, Athens 26,680, W. M. Goodspeed 22,300, Joseph De Costa 10,800, Valerie 28,050, Antoine C. Santos 29,000, Progress 19,000, Angie Watson 32,250, and the Mary C. Santos 24,000. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cut \$10.33/11.66, market cod \$8.07, haddock \$6.08, steak pollock \$5.80/7.60, and mackerel from \$10.10/10.

The schooner Mildred Robinson arrived at the fish pier late Tuesday with 60,000 pounds of fresh cape shore mackerel and 250 barrels of salt mackerel for the Gorton Fish Pier. The fresh mackerel sold at 11 cents per pound. The schooner Speedwell arrived here from Spry Harbor with 14,000 pounds of fresh live lobsters and the schooner Little Ruth arrived from Lockport, N. S., with 12,000 pounds.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLOUCESTER, Mass. — The following schooners arrived at the Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish: The schooner Mary P. Goulet, 180,000 pounds; Robert and Richard, 40,000 pounds; and 30,000 pounds of halibut; and the Edith Silveria, with 125,000 pounds of fresh fish.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN SYSTEM	1st week June	2nd week June
1st week June .....	\$847,100	\$861,600
From July 1 .....	\$9,266,600	1,161,800
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS	1st week June	2nd week June
1st week June .....	\$840,000	\$28,600
From Jan. 1 .....	20,403,707	2,394,865

\*Decrease.

## PRESIDENT RESIGNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. H. Ashton has resigned as president, director and member of the executive committee of the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., owing to his work as regional director of western roads, and W. H. Finley was elected to succeed him in the various offices. Mr. Ashton also resigned as director of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, which office is as yet unfilled.

## OLD GOLD TURNED INTO MELTING POT

War Contributions of Precious Metals Are Sent to the Philadelphia Mint for Bullion

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Although the United States now holds about 37½ per cent of the world's gold used as money, or about \$3,000,000,000 out of \$8,000,000,000 an impetus is being given to the movement started in an inauspicious manner of converting old gold and silver ornaments and jewelry into bullion.

The movement had its inception when the relief committees in one or two sections started melting pots to raise funds to purchase comforts for the soldiers. The committees sought contributions of old gold and silver jewelry and ware to be sent to the Philadelphia Mint and melted into bullion. The payments by the treasury for the bullion were used in purchasing supplies sent to France.

To date there has been turned in at the Philadelphia Mint gold and silver pieces which have been melted down and yielded about \$7000 in bullion. Gold was paid for at the standard rate of \$20.67 an ounce and silver at the government price of \$1 an ounce. Gold and silver jewelry and silver ware received are put into the melting pot, but pieces of plated silver which have only a small metal value are usually auctioned off. In fancy jewelry about 25 per cent of the value is made up of the metal and about 75 per cent in workmanship. The value of the workmanship is, of course, lost in the crucible.

In New York a metal exchange has been established and men, women and children have been turning in old jewelry, loving cups and other pieces and taking payments in war saving stamps. Similar melting pots have been opened all over the country, and although the amount of gold and silver recovered in any one city may not be large, the aggregate throughout the country may in time mount up to a substantial sum.

## CROP CONDITIONS IN KANSAS GOOD

TOPEKA, Kan.—All crops in Kansas are fairly jumping under fine growing weather. Every acre has been thoroughly soaked, and general crop conditions and prospects have not been so favorable for many years.

Wheat harvest will begin in southern Kansas about June 20 and, generally, grain will, as it is cut, be hauled direct to threshing machines and then rushed to mills. It is believed the final total of Kansas wheat production this year will be between 110,000,000 and 120,000,000 bushels. In many sections the yield per acre will average 25 bushels. Growers and grain men believe the state average will be around 18 bushels per acre.

A great acreage of corn is being planted, many farmers still extending acreage. In thousands of fields the young plant is taking on a vigorous growth.

Alfalfa and other hay crops are being cut and Kansas will increase this crop by many thousand tons. About 60 per cent of a full apple crop is assured. A great crop of potatoes and all vegetables is certain; thousands of acres have been planted to war gardens.

Fully 60,000 men from towns and cities and from other states have been obtained to help in wheat harvest. A number of women will drive big binders and headers.

## STEEL PLANT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, B. C.—According to those interested in the project, the decision of the federal government to buy the first three years' supply of steel turned out by the proposed British Columbia steel industry, coupled with the provincial government's bonus of \$3 a ton for pig iron, has made the establishment of a plant in this province an assured fact. An era of big activity is predicted for British Columbia. Metal industries, allied with the shipbuilding trade, have made rapid growth, and new foundries and machinery depots have sprung up in considerable number. The establishment of an iron and steel plant is expected to put this business on a permanent footing.

## FAIRBANKS COMPANY

BOSTON, Mass.—New and important New York and Boston banking interests have lately become identified with the Fairbanks Company, long a familiar industrial name to New England, and for 40 years as thoroughly associated throughout the world with scales as McCormick with reapers and Singer with sewing machines. Representing the new interests are E. V. R. Thayer and E. R. Tinker, president and vice-president respectively of the Chase National Bank, and D. W. Gurnett of Boston.

## HOG ISLAND SHIPYARD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Admiral Bowles says: "Hog Island, I feel sure, is going to exceed its quota of 50 ships to be launched this year." Contracts with the Emergency Fleet Corporation have now been signed with the steel mills for an approximate 30,000 tons per annum increase in deliveries to the Hog Island yard, and it appears certain will enable that yard to operate at its maximum capacity.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 78  
A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on July 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1918.  
JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

## ALABAMA PIG IRON PRODUCTION LESS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—That labor conditions are not growing better is evidenced by the Alabama output of pig iron in May which showed a total of 212,000 tons, compared with 260,000 in May, 1917, the banner month. This decrease of 48,000 tons was preceded by average monthly decreases of 30,000 tons compared with 1917. That it is labor that is responsible and nothing else, is evidenced by the number of furnaces in blast. There were 32 active stacks last month, the same number as in May, 1917.

The largest independent coal operator reports an average of 30 hours a week and five hours a day as time put in by coal miners. This means less coke and less pig iron.

The Alabama Company has blown in a stack at Gadsden, and Republic has blown out one at Thomas for refining. The output of Gadsden stack was sold in anticipation of its operation. Japanese principals, who have advanced money for rehabilitating the Talsidega (Ala.) stack, say it will be in operation by Aug. 1 at the latest. Japan wants the product and will take it, if permitted.

The yard iron accumulations went down rapidly in May, owing to good car service. A pig iron scarcity is imminent. One concern reduced stocks by 10,000 tons, another by 7500 and so on. The Alabama Company booked an order for 500 tons of special iron for Panama, and 5000 tons of gray iron for yards, for which a firm offer of \$32 was made, was sold by another interest.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal .....	55	60
Aetna Explos .....	14½	14½
Armstrong & G. ....	4	4
Big Ledge .....	1½	1½
Boston & Mont. ....	50	51
Caledonia .....	42	43
Calumet & Jer. ....	1½	1½
Canada Cop .....	1½	1½
Cash Bay .....	6	8
Cornelia .....	17½	18
Chey Motors .....	125	127
Cons Arizona .....	1½	1½
Cons. Copper .....	6½	6½
Cosden & Co. ....	6½	7
Curtiss .....	3½	40
Emma Cons .....	1½	2
Emerson .....	1½	2
Eureka .....	11½	11½
Federal Oil .....	2½	2½
Glenrock .....	3½	3½
Green Monster .....	4	4
Hecla Mining .....	1½	1½
Hanover .....	2½	3
Howe Sound .....	3½	4
Jersey Verde .....	5	5
Jumbo .....	5	10
Kerr Lake .....	5½	5½
Lake Torp Boat .....	4½	5
Magna .....	4	5
Marsh .....	4	5
McKin Dar .....	40	42
Merritt .....	27	27½
Midwest .....	11½	11½
Midwest Refining .....	109	110
Nixon .....	55	58
N. Y. China .....	42	43
N. Y. R. & R. ....	6½	6½
Omaha .....	5½	5½
Peerless .....	14	16
Penn Ky .....	5	5½
Saginaw Ref .....	8½	9
Sinclair Gulf .....	17½	18½
Smith Motor .....	11½	12½
Standard Motor .....	11½	12½
Stanton .....	1½	1½
Submarine Boat .....	16	17
Texas .....	85	95
Tuxpan .....	2½	3
United Motors .....	27½	27½
Vanadium Ext. ....	14	14½
Victoria .....	3½	4
Wright-Martin .....	10½	10½

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board says the government will continue price-fixing on even a more extensive scale than before.

The Keystone Tire & Rubber Company May earnings amounted to \$146,180, compared with \$75,045 a year ago, and \$24,840 in May, 1916.

The Holland-America Line in 1917 earned net profits of 9,940,000 guilders (\$8,976,000), compared with 27,550,000 guilders (\$11,020,000) in 1916. The line is now paying 25 per cent dividends, compared with 55 per cent in previous years.

On June 20 at the New York County Court House 100,000 shares of Utah Fuel Company of \$100 par value will be auctioned off. The stock is now held by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and will be sold because \$35,968,403 is still due from that company on a judgment for \$36,908,529 obtained against it on March 13 by the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

## NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Julius C. Copen,** who is in the United States on a special mission from the Danish Government to deal with the War Trade Board on matters of trade and food supply, is of the Department of Foreign Affairs of his home government. He served for some time as Danish Consul-General in New York City, and, at intervals, occasionally worked in the Danish Embassy at Washington. Hence he knows the American character, methods, and point of view, and can act intelligently as a mediator.

**Colin Fletcher, D.D.,** newly elected moderator of the Presbyterian church in Canada, represents the able clergy of the rural districts who remain constant to service among the pioneers and agriculturists and resist the temptations of pastures in the larger towns and cities. He has been pastor of the same church in the Huron district for 40 years.

**Gustave Hervé,** as all the world knows, at the beginning of the war turned his back wholly and completely on the views which, as editor of the anti-patriotic and anti-militaristic paper *Le Peuple* of the Yonne, and founder and editor of *La Guerre Sociale*, had brought him into direct and acute conflict with the French Government. M. Hervé has conducted his paper *La Victoire* during the three years and a half of war with a "verve" particular to himself and an honesty of purpose which has made it probably the most widely read paper in France. It is popular with the soldier and the civilian, a popularity which has been increased and strengthened by the acumen, the "fair," the French call it, and persistence with which M. Hervé, in common with M. Clemenceau's paper, *L'Homme Enchaîné*, since he became his paper's editor, has conducted the plots and propaganda which for so long were suffered unchecked to undermine the confidence of the country. M. Hervé did not hesitate openly to point an accusing finger at M. Caillaux. His *Accuse* editorial was written in French, and it was in French that he brought an action for libel against the author, which was exactly what M. Hervé wanted. Meanwhile, however, the Caillaux affair developed into something bigger than merely a slander suit brought by a politician against a newspaper editor; enlightening as that case undoubtedly would have been, if official proceedings had not served to cast it into the shade, and in fact cause its indefinite postponement. Whether M. Caillaux and M. Hervé ever come face to face before the Marners Court depends on the issue of the Caillaux trial. Meanwhile, M. Gustave Hervé continues to follow the various phases and incidents of the war in the editorial columns of the little paper which has done as much in keeping up the morale of the French people as anything issued from the printing presses since the summer of 1914.

**Marion Fluke Stone,** dean since 1910 of the School of Law of Columbia University, New York City, is doing important work for the United States as a member of a special board of inquiry to deal with all "conscientious objectors" among the drafted men of the army, whose segregation at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, is announced. Dean Stone is a native of New Hampshire, who was educated at Amherst College and at the institution which he now governs. He was ready for admission to the bar in 1898, a year later joined the Columbia law faculty as a lecturer, and in 1902 became a professor. He has entered into the civil life of New York City and State to a considerable degree.

**KING'S CERTIFICATES FOR DISCHARGED MEN**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"Served with honor and was disabled in the Great War," is the inscription on the certificates which are being issued at the King's special command to soldiers and sailors, and as soon as the certificate can be brought out, to airmen, discharged through wounds, or disability incurred on active service, or directly attributable to the action of the enemy. The King has taken a deep interest in these certificates, the idea of which is due to his wish that the men who have been actively engaged in this war in one of the branches of the imperial service, as well as their families, should have something in the nature both of a certificate and token of service rendered. The design was entrusted to Mr. Bernard Partridge, who has produced a work of a simple but very telling character, which will carry its story of loyal service into every home on the seven seas which has given brother, father, husband or son to the great cause of the world's freedom.

The men who have taken their part in the battles by sea and by land, who have suffered in the Great War, are too near to the crowded events of the last few years to realize either the full meaning of the conflict in which they have borne their part or the magnitude and significance of the sacrifices which they and their home people have been called upon to make. Their own story of self-sacrifice, of difficulties overcome, of danger faced and privations borne, merges into the story, identical in general outline, of relative friend and neighbor. The one great sacrifice of the British race includes and overshadows the individual abnegations of which it is composed, but the time will come when a clearer perspective will be gained, and when the part played by states and provinces and villages and by individuals, will be told with a greater attention to detail than is possible in the very midst of the crisis. Then will every family, relieved of the pressure and grip of war, turn to its own war record and along with the treasured letters from the front, the medals and other tokens and relics, it will point to the King's Certificate of Dis-

charge, the official recognition of duty done and suffering endured and the supreme duty of the citizen fulfilled. The King's Certificate will soon be hanging in homes all over the British Isles, in the dominions overseas, the Indian Empire, wherever men have gone into the fight and have returned with honorable scars, a token of the unity of aim and purpose which has joined in devotion to a common cause the subject of the British Crown in the world's four quarters.

Besides the certificate which will be issued for men of the air services, a special design has also been submitted and approved by His Majesty for the soldiers of the Indian forces. Both in the case of the soldiers and sailors' certificates, a special distinctive certificate has been approved by the King to be awarded to men who, after the award of the discharge certificate, voluntarily serve again and are again discharged as disabled in the war.

Since there is some difficulty in tracing the whereabouts of all the men eligible for the King's Certificate of Discharge, those who do not receive them in due course are asked to apply to the record office of their regiment, and so forth, giving their full address, regimental number, unit from which discharged, and the date and cause of discharge. Royal marines should apply to the commandant of their royal marine division, the royal naval division to the officer in charge of records, royal naval division, 47 Victoria Street, London; the royal naval reserve to the registrar, N. R. N. nearest to their place of residence; N. R. N. V. R. except those in N. division, and all classes not specified separately, to the accountant-general of the navy, Admiralty, London; the South African naval forces to the naval secretary, Simonstown. The issue of the certificate to members of the Malta and Newfoundland royal naval reserves will be made by the accountant-general of the navy and to former members of the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand naval forces by the respective Dominion authorities.

## ANNUAL CONGRESS OF FRENCH SUFRAGISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Mme. de Witt Schlumberger presided at the annual congress of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, which was held recently in Paris.

The report was read by Mme. Brunschwig, who spoke of the need for strong financial support if the movement was to succeed. She gave a description of the war work undertaken by the various branches of the union, and also a full report on the work of children in factories. After some discussion a number of resolutions were passed for improving the condition of children in factories and giving them better educational facilities.

Mme. de Witt Schlumberger then gave an account of the recent suffrage victories in Great Britain and the United States; while Mme. Pauline Lebour spoke on the proposed educational reforms in France, and Mme. Compain on a scheme of clubs in country districts.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the Congress:

1. That compulsory education should be of the same duration for girls and boys.
2. That they should follow the same programs, civic instruction being just as necessary for women as for men, and hygiene and domestic economy as necessary for men as for women.
3. That professional (or trade) training should be provided for women as for men.
4. That local, departmental and national committees should be obliged to include women as well as men in organizing the education of adolescents.

Speeches were also made describing the suffrage victories in England and America.

Attention was drawn to the unequal salaries paid by the Government to men and women in the Financial Department. It was stated that while they received equal wages up to the sum of 2400 francs, the women's salaries stopped there, while the men's continued to rise until they reached 10,000 and finally 30,000 francs. The Congress resolved to protest against this inequality and also to call the attention of the Administration to the wages of the telephonists.

The congress also approved a resolution brought forward by a delegate from the Basses Pyrénées branch to the effect that a delegate should be sent to each canton to carry on propaganda, distribute pamphlets and enroll subscribers. It was stated by the secretary that a letter was being sent to every deputy inviting him to join the parliamentary group for women's rights, of which M. J. Siegfried is president. It was decided to accept the invitation from Lyons for the holding of the next congress in that city.

## AERO-ENGINE ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Under an order of the Minister of Munitions dated May 10 no person may, from May 14, commence or proceed with the experimental construction of any aero-engine without a license, but where a first application for a license under the order is pending in the case of construction begun before May 14, such construction may be carried on till the license has been refused. Experimental construction means any construction not under or for the direct purpose of fulfilling a government contract. It includes preparation of working drawings, but not general arrangement drawings. Applications in writing for licenses, giving full particulars of construction for which license is required, and such other information as may be required, should be made to the Director-General of Aircraft Production, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

## COMMENCEMENT ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—The closing date of Auburn's second wartime commencement was moved forward to May 26 to accommodate students who will attend the students' camp, conducted by the War Department at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Dr. Albert Sidney Johnson, pastor of the South Highland Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, delivered the commencement sermon. Degrees were awarded to about 120 members of the class.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

**REAL ESTATE**

**Gentleman's Estate**

Beautifully located, overlooking the St. Lawrence River, 250 acres of highly cultivated land including red brick residence of 11 rooms and bath, hardwood floors throughout, heating system, excellent cellar, barn, concrete septic tank, etc.; house surrounded by beautiful lawn, shade trees, avenue of maples, etc.; fine boating, etc.; \$250,000, or \$250 per acre. Buildings not to be erected for present asked. Owner is retiring. For particulars and photographs address N. 30, Monitor Office, Boston.

**FOR SALE—CHEVY CHASE, MD.**

Two-story, attic, collar, public-house house; 9 rooms; all mod. imp.; lot 100x200; near car line; possession 1st of June. Apply THOMAS FINCHER & CO., 728 15th St., Washington, D. C.

**FOR SALE**

17 acres oranges, 4 of olives and other fruits; comfortable house and other buildings. For particulars write to JOSEPHINE A. SPARKS, Greenville, Butte Co., Cal.

**SUMMER PROPERTY**

**PHILLIPS BEACH**

TO LET—June 15 to Sept. 15, house of 12 rooms; 2 baths; large lawn; garage for two cars; miles from beach on good train service. JOHN F. LANGRISH, 37 Phillips Ave., Swampscott, Mass.

**ADAMS SHORE, Quincy, 103 Shelton Rd.**

From South Station, take street car from Quincy Square to Albertson Road, then to Beach. Open Sunday for inspection. Rent \$225 per season to Oct. 1st. Phone C. E. BALDWIN, Quincy, 2161 W.

**ADIRONDACK BUNGALOW**—Finely located summer home; 5 rooms and bath; furnished; hot and cold water; \$125 for season. A. H. J. J. N. Y.

**PAW LAKE, Mich.**—To rent, August, furnished cottage, 6 rms.; large screened porch; boat. Ad. G. 25, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

**TO RENT**—Furnished cottage on Macartney Bay, cool, quiet. MRS. BRUSMAN, Holland, Michigan, R. D. No. 1.

**HOUSES WANTED**

FURNISHED house wanted about June 20 summer; Brooklyn, 10 rooms; with garage; with references; please state full particulars and lowest price. ADVERTISER, 129 W. 52nd St., Suite 1006, New York City.

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

We will consider applications from MEN for the position of Assistant to the Vice-President

The duties of such a man will be confined to the Advertising Department of a leading daily newspaper in a Southern city of 200,000.

Will also consider applications from men qualifying for position as advertising solicitors on the same staff.

Address F 37, Monitor Office, Boston.

**Conductors, Motormen and Brakemen**

The Boston Elevated Railway Company

Needs Men between the ages of 18 and 50 who can qualify for car service.

Apply to Supt. of Employment, 153 Milk Street, Boston, 5 to 11 A. M., or the company's representative at the U. S. War Employment Bureau, 63 Canal Street, Boston, between 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**CHAUFFEUR**

Single man, exempt from draft, and who has long experience in private driving, preferred; only applicants with clean record and references need apply. Call on MR. LOWELL, 200 Washington St., Boston.

**WANTED**—Exp. leather belt salesman; do not apply if without exp. YOUNG INDER DICK LEATHER BELTING CO., 416 W. Grand Ave., Chicago.

**MEN WANTED FOR SALESMEN**

on milk wagons. Apply BORDEN'S, 301 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.

**WATCHMAKER**—Steady position for reliable man. J. C. COLLETT, Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**THE FAMILY** consists of father, mother, a little girl of five and her tiny sister, and the governess; all well and happy. We want a housekeeper in our pleasant summer home in Westchester County, who will cook and care for the house; direct laundry and cleaning women; good wages; fine room with private bath. Address Box 74, Grand Central, New York.

**WANTED**—Ladies maid; prot.; expert mangle; waver of several years exp.; hair dresser, dressmaker, seamstress, etc.; good salary. Ref. Give full particulars, including references, to: Exceptionally high wages for one filling every requirement. Address: Monitor 21, East 40th St., New York City.

**CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED BUSINESS WOMAN** WANTED by New York firm of moderate size to direct and assist office force, and assist executive in the general conduct of business. Must have had previous experience and qualifications fully. B. 38, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

**WANTED**—Good worker, married woman preferred, for nine-room furnished house; \$5 weekly salary, and rooms in basement. 52 West 120th St., New York City.

**WANTED**—Girl or young woman as general housekeeper; reduced family; good salary. Mrs. Ehal, 2403 Grand Concourse, 187th St., Bronx, New York.

**GENERAL** house worker to do cooking; family of 3. Tel. 4025, or call morning at Peckerman, 241 W. 108th St., N. Y. C.

**LADY** seeks woman for reading and walking; semi-weekly; neighborhood. 145th St., D. 38, Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York.

**CUTTER**—Experienced cutter wanted for ladies' cotton dresses. OSGOOD & HEINER, NYC. CO., 402 W.

**MILLINER**, experienced on fine work; good pay; apply all week. GERHARDT, 12 East 40th St., New York.

**GOVERNOR** for two older children; must be Protestant and have good references. Telephone Hyde Park 877.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR** associated with a leading New York firm of public accountants, desiring position as assistant, or books, keeping small sets, preparing statements, installing systems, or general auditing. Y. 37, Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**EXPERIENCED** chauffeur, light and competent by the hour, day or week; go home nights. MRS. HELEN F. HIGGEL, 371 Marble St., Stoneham, Mass., Tel. 402 M.

**WANTED** by lady, position, mother's helper, housekeeper; children over 5 yrs.; near N. Y.; refs. 547 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1-D, New York.

**EXP.** pianist desires to turn, music for summer hotel; any locality; play with orchestra; will travel. Monitor, 1985 Railway Ex., St. Louis.

**QUALIFIED** home-maker desires position where small pay may be retained; good references. Address: 145th St., D. 38, Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York.

**HOMES** in small family; trustworthy position; experienced; refs. MENA WADKINSON, 700 86th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS**

**137 WASHINGTON STREET**

Single and connecting rooms; well furnished; hot and cold water; hardwood floors; home-like atmosphere; excellent kitchen; board with strictly home cooking. A. B. DICKEY.

**COMMONWEALTH AVE., 541, Suite 3**

Large sunny front room, beautifully furnished; hot and cold water; large bath; electric; elev. Tel. B. 4293-W, or 1287-M.

**MALDEN**—Two comfortable, clean, furnished double front rooms on bathroom floor; gentleman prof. ref. 49, Monitor Office, Boston.

**GAINSBOROUGH ST., 105, Suite 2**—Private family; desirable rooms; comfortable, permanent; all imp.; correspondence solicited. Cella Brown.

**HUNTINGTON AVE., 172**—Convenient, home-like house; stn. ht., elev., open plumb.; tourist or perm. guests. Tel. B. 5196, Mrs. Fairbanks.

**BROOKLINE, Beacon St.**—Unusually desirable rooms; hot and cold water; electric; select guests. Address B 42, Monitor Office, Boston.

**GAINSBOROUGH ST., 111, Suite 2**—Furnished rooms in modern apartment, with private facilities; permanent or transient. Tel. B. 280-J.

**WINTHROP BEACH, 10 Harbor View Ave.**—Furn. rooms to business people; slightly; near beach; car. ref. Phone 616 M. Wintthrop.

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**NEEDHAM**—Room and board in comfortable home for 1 or 2 ladies; references. Address F 33, Monitor Office, Boston.

## APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

**20 Charlesgate West**

On Commonwealth Ave. Entrance to Fenway

Subway Car to Kenmore Station. Telephone Back Bay 1000.

**Transient or Permanent**

**TWO FLOORS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN.**

Desirable room, suites, modern apartments. \$1 to \$3 a day; \$5 to \$20 a week. Cafe, home cooking, a la carte; moderate prices; references given and required.

**FOR RENT, \$70-80 Front St., No. Cambridge.**

Apartment 7 rooms, bath, laundry; hardwood floors; oak doors; heat furnished; gas and electric lights; gas lighted by electric lighters; combination gas and coal stove. Apply W. L. PAGE, 16 Front St., North Cambridge or at GEO. G. PAGE BOX CO., 1 Hampshire St., Cambridge.

**FOR RENT TO OCTOBER**—Fully furnished residence in Brookline, Boston's nearest suburb. 12 rooms, 2 baths, large hall, wide piazza, lawn, trees, shrubs, flowers, and garage for three cars, with washstand; gasoline and oil tanks; reasonable rent to right party. 137 -Shilington St., Brookline.

**ONE AND TWO ROOM SUITES**, bath and kitchen; elevator, telephone, vacuum cleaning and janitor services; facing Back Bay Park near Vassar Avenue and Boylston St. Apply on premises, 25 Audubon Road, or 64 Charlesgate West, Brookline.

**BROOKLINE, 11 Babcock St., Suite 1**—For rent, near Coolidge Corner, July, August and Sept. If desired, apartment of 5 rooms and sleeping porch; beautifully furnished; oriental rug; grand piano, etc.; may be seen mornings.

**FIVE ROOMS** furnished apartment with bath; near Fenway Gate; available for summer months; reasonable rent; 105 Hemenway St., Suite 4, Boston.

**TO SUIT UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST**

Attractively furnished 5-room suite on West End Ave. at entrance to the Fenway; Tel. china, linen. Very reasonable. Phone B. 1758-H.

**BACK BAY**—Furnished apartment to sublet until Oct. at low price; piano; Tel. Address 647, Monitor Office, Boston, or Tel. B. B. 1968-M.

**NICELY** furnished 2-room suite to rent for July, August and part of September. Address E. A. W. Brandon Hall, Brookline.

**ST. STEPHEN ST., 87, Suite 52**—Sublet for summer, furnished 4-room suite, all conveniences, moderate rent to responsible tenant.

**BACK BAY ST., St. Stephens St.**—Small, furnished suite; clean, comfortable, attractive. Junior or Mrs. Stewart, B. B. 3429-M.

**APARTMENT**—Heated, unfurnished, 3 rooms and kitchen; convenient, close to shops and garden. Suite 1, 188 Walnut Ave., Roxbury.

**FURNISHED** 5-room, cool, airy apt., July 1 to Sept. 15; near Fenway and cars; \$60 monthly. 42, Monitor Office, Boston.

**ATTRACTIVE** two-room furnished apartment from July to October, 111 Jersey St., Suite 6, Boston. Apply to Janitor.

**SUMMER BOARD**

**RIGHT ON THE OCEAN**

SWAMPSCOTT—Near the New Ocean House; board and room for two, \$30 and \$35, according to room; garage; now ready. Address B 33, Monitor Office, Boston.

**BOARD WANTED**

TWO ROOMS in home where no other boarders are taken; home in country preferred; one half board, including breakfast, and laundry. New Jersey; naval officer, wife and young child. Address 11 50, Monitor Office, Boston.

**BOSTON, MASS.**

**CUMMINGS' TRUNKS**

AND LEATHER GOODS

BUY OF THE MAKERS AND SAVE MONEY

**CUMMINGS' TRUNK FACTORY**

155-159 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Between Summer and Essex Sts.

**St. James Hat Shop**

237 Huntington Avenue

Display of

**SMART MILLINERY**

LENA C. EARLE

**BOSTON**

**POTATO CHIP CO.**

Tasty and easy to serve.

Fresh stock every day.

Ask your grocer or send us his name.

118 Commercial Street, Boston

**ACCOUNT BOOKS**

and all requisites demanded by the postman of the office or in the home may be found at

**BARRY, BEALE & CO.,**

108-110 Washington Street, Boston

Phone Richmond 1402

**MOORE-BLADES**

(Incorporated)

Designers and Builders—Highest Quality

**AUTOMOBILE BODIES**

PAINTING AND TRIMMING

53-55 Stanhope Street, Boston—Phone B. B. 6830

**WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston**

Straw and Panama hats bleached and re-trimmed; felt, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Bands and bindings all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

**CARPET CLEANING**

Naptha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning

**ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO.**

130 Kenble Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Phone 3071

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Washings, hays, silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, knits, purses and silk corsets.

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**FRESH FLOWERS**

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Choice cut flowers and blooming plants in season  
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**ASPEGREN & COMPANY**  
High Grade Groceries and Meats  
Our Aim-Mutual Satisfaction  
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Parisian Dry Cleaners  
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Smallest size Elgin Watch  
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Detachable bracelet, 20-year gold  
filled case—5-jewel movement.  
\$25.00

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All Over the World  
430-432 North Water Street,  
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Not an inferior grade of merchandise but  
scientific merchandising reduces the cost to the  
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FOUNDAIR JOURNAL EVANSTON  
We call your attention to our CHILDREN'S  
SHOP where the best of everything in apparel  
for men and larger children is displayed in  
attractive styles and prices.  
At this time our drapery department is most  
efficiently equipped to care for your every need.  
You will find in all seasons of the year our  
Floor and Underwear Sections are particularly  
able to care for your needs. We especially  
feature Wayne's Kid Stockings and Munsing  
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Leaders in exclusive styles. Best material  
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**AMMONS MUSIC STUDIOS**  
PIANO, THEORY, CLASS RECITALS  
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Cash-and-Carry System will save you money.  
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1001 Davis Street

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Tel. 1221-1020 Church St. Tel. 5832

**G. C. SCHEIBE, INC.**—The grocer whose  
prices, quality and services are right. 601  
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**NEVIN**  
Joy and Satisfaction  
complete in the  
"NEVIN"  
PIANO  
Style 26, bungalow, \$290  
Style 19, colonial, \$390  
Style 18, player, \$450  
Prices subject to change  
without notice.

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RELIABILITY IS THE FOUNDATION OF OUR BUSINESS

**FORBER & BIRD**  
Florists  
QUALITY PLUS SERVICE  
Mail and telephone orders  
receive prompt attention

313 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa

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RETAIL  
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**Butter and Eggs a Specialty**  
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**CARL A. KAISEN'S**  
"Home of  
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808 Harrison St., DAVENPORT, IA.  
Phone 278-2079

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Buttons Covered—Hemstitching 6c  
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Hats Made to Order and Remodeled

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220 Baronne Street, NEW ORLEANS

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
LADY agents wanted, all or part of time,  
to sell new patriotic Liberty gold seal, for station-  
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proposition; samples and particulars 10 cents.  
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pianos; partly going to war. Address P. 42,  
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**Classified Advertising Charge**  
30 cents an agate line  
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**Quality**  
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Pasteurized Milk and Cream  
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Plenty of Strawberries and  
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**STUARTS'** on Lincoln Square  
CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM OR SODA  
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Where good things to eat come from.

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Native cleaners and repairers of Oriental and  
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One of our customers calls us "Dry  
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6-1-9. 3 delivery cars. 1610 Sherman Ave.  
Quick, Splendid, Spotless.

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**CREAM AND SODA**  
Everybody goes to  
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RESTAURANT AND CAFE  
PAULI & CO., 813 Davis St.

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JOHN FREEMAN  
818 Noyes St. Phone 1106

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**Linen Rugs**

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**PLAIN COLORS**  
for  
**EVERY ROOM**

**GUARANTEED NOT TO FADE**

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**Furniture Co.**  
DAVENPORT, IOWA

**H. G. PAULI**  
**FLORIST**  
EASTERN AVENUE AND ELM STREET  
DAVENPORT, IOWA

"Clothes and Shoes for Men and Boys"

**Simon Landauer**  
Showing latest styles for men and women.  
Ladies' suits designed and finished in our own  
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**HENRY AHRENS, Tailor**  
Showing latest styles for men and women.  
Ladies' suits designed and finished in our own  
work rooms. 202 Brady Street

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**BATTLES-CLEVENSTINE CO.**  
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UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR  
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YOU WANT HOY'S Sugar Loaf Bread?  
Always the Same. Home Made.  
Bakery 366, Urbana.

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**The National City**  
Bank is a member of the Federal  
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Savings depositors in this bank are  
afforded the same security and service  
as the depositors of large sums  
in our Commercial Department.

We invite your account whether  
you start with \$1.00 or \$1,000,000.

**The National City Bank**  
OF CHICAGO

Southeast Corner  
Dearborn and Monroe Sts.  
(Ground Floor)

Open Mondays 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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President

**Beautiful Displays**

Our displays are truly a magnificent exposition of attractive  
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chase our stocks—but detail in design, perfection in finish  
and cabinet-work alone are the features that govern our  
purchases. It would be impossible for us to guarantee sat-  
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doubt that the merchandise we sell is good. And our  
prices are as low as possible consistent with such quality.

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**George B. Barwig Furniture House**  
**Home of Good Furniture**

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Make your presentation a happy event by ob-  
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**SEND FLOWERS** ALWAYS A  
GOOD IDEA  
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Corner Dearborn and Madison Streets  
Phone 3184 Central

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Phone Rand. 8057 Adjoining University Club

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744 1/2 Fullerton Avenue, near Halsted, Chicago  
Telephone Div. 2383  
TAILOR to Men and Women

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HATS and TAILORING  
**HUBERT SCHUMACHER**  
600 North Avenue. Tel. Lincoln 2499

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Hatter and Men's Furnisher  
Shirts Made to Order  
N. E. Cor. Lincoln Ave. and Halsted St., Chicago

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SHIRT and HAT COMPANY  
3867 N. Clark Street, opp. "L" Station, Chicago

YOU ARE welcome to visit and look over our  
exceptional variety of hand-wrought and im-  
ported gifts from the least to the most expen-  
sive. RADE OLD KRAFT GIFT SHOP, 1816  
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175 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO  
Tel. Wabash 4047; Evanston 5829

**SAMUEL GRAHAM, Insurance**  
445 E. 46th Place, Drex. 7637  
175 W. Jackson Blvd. Wab. 953. CHICAGO

**Stanleigh Apartment Hotel**  
6800 Sheridan Road, Rogers Park 7010.  
One and two rooms completely furnished,  
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FOR SALE—5-rm. apt. and sun parlor; com-  
plete in every detail; furn., paintings, oriental  
rugs, linens, all of the high grade and in perfect  
condition. P. 28, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—2818 Wilson Ave., n.w. mod. 6-  
room brick bungalow; Ravenswood Manor; rec. dis-  
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W. 61st Pl., 862—Would like lady to share  
use and expense of 3-room furnished apartment.  
Tel. Westworth 5803 between 5 and 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—Keenwood 8-room modern house,  
4 bedrooms; lot 20 ft. front; h. w. heat; very  
reasonable. Tel. DREXEL 5878.

N. TROY ST., 2857—Room, furnished, Logan  
Sq., near elevated, to car line and elevated.  
DREXEL 5878. Phone Albany 5817.

**EDWELL BLVD., 4885, 1st Apt.**—Light room  
with bath; convenient to car line and elevated.  
Tel. Drexel 2121.

FOR RENT—Mornings, desirable office in  
1200 district. Address M. 14, Monitor, Gas  
Bldg., Chicago.

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Hardwood Floors, Ganges Built, Furniture  
Repairs, Literature, Hacks, Hand-made  
Pamphlet Holders  
3018 Bernard St., Chicago. Tel. Irving 2456

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**Women in the War**



No. 11  
of the Foster Series  
of advertisements  
illustrating "The  
War Work of Women"

Behind the Lines in Flanders—  
Flemish Women Doing the Work  
of Horses to "Help Win the War"  
(DRAWN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH)

**Foster Shoes**  
for Women and Children

The War Policy of the Foster  
organization is to maintain at all costs  
the standard of its product, to use only those  
materials not needed for war purposes, to lower  
retail prices by a lessened percentage of profit  
and to build up public appreciation and "good  
will" by advocating through its advertising a  
wise economy in the purchase of shoes and  
hosiery for women and children.

**F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY**  
415 NORTH WABASH AVENUE  
OPPOSITE FIELD'S

**Forest Glen Creamery**  
Bottled in the Country  
For Quality and Service Try  
**KEE & CHAPPELL**  
**DAIRY COMPANY**  
Phone Main Office, Superior 71 CHICAGO

**C. J. GUDERYAHN**  
Groceries and Meats  
The Best of Everything  
at Lowest Market Prices  
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**Fancy Groceries—Choice Meats**  
**SAM HASTERLIK**  
Telephones: Rogers Park 230, Rogers Park 208  
1546-48 Jarvis Avenue, Near Ashland Boulevard

**Broadway Grocery & Market**  
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
A SPECIALTY  
5616 Broadway, Chicago Tel. Rav. 2005

**ORCHARD & ORCHARD**  
Everything Good to Eat  
AT FAIR PRICES  
1543 E 53rd St. Tel. H. P. 625  
2250 E. 71st St.  
Tel. Blackstone 118

**ANDLER & BEHRENS**  
Grocery and Market  
Quality and Service  
4857 Greenwood Ave., CHICAGO, Tel. L. V. 6085

**KOLBE BROS.**  
High Grade Groceries and Meats  
2000-S Broadway, Chicago  
Phone L. V. 226-2266, Wellington 2206

**CLARK-LYON CO.**  
FINE GROCERIES AND MEATS  
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**DIER BROS.—Meat Market**  
Tel. Lake View 5622-3253 N. Halsted  
CHICAGO

**Illinois Cafeteria**  
MALLERS BUILDING BASEMENT  
5 So. Wabash Av., S.E. cor. Madison

**Misses Keen and Norby**  
LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS  
453 Railway Exchange Building  
Corner Michigan and Jackson, CHICAGO  
Open 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
80c TABLE D'HOUE DINNER, 8 TO 8 P. M.  
Telephone Harrison 4738

**THE BROWN DOT**  
**RESTAURANT**  
2833 Broadway  
Luncheon..... 50c AFTERNOON  
Dinner..... \$1.00 LUNCHEON  
Sunday Dinner..... 1.25 Sides and Sundaes

**THE RAMAR RESTAURANT**  
Meals served 11:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.  
182 Argyle Street, 2nd Floor, Chicago  
Tel. Sunnyside 2030

**Fancy Bakery Goods for Weddings, Parties, Etc.**  
**H. G. BULLOCK**  
Fancy Bakery and Delicatessen  
1435 EAST 53RD STREET, Phone Midway 5871

**ED WOLF, Butter and Eggs**  
Personal Service and Delivery  
Graceland 5779 2904 OTTO STREET

**THE PORTIA SHOE SHOP**  
Mrs. Z. S. Corson  
4th Floor North American Bldg.  
State and Monroe  
CHICAGO  
An exclusive woman's shop devoted  
to the needs of women who desire  
comfort as well as style. Extra  
sizes for large women.

1008 **Framhein** E. 63d St.  
**(SHOES)**  
**SONIA**  
Millinery | Corsets  
\$5 to \$10 | \$1 to \$6  
3445 N. Crawford Avenue, CHICAGO

**JANE PETREE**  
MILLINERY



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

CHARLES V. A  
GREAT EMPEROR

"A Great Emperor," by Christopher Hare. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.00 net.

After the battle of Pavia, in which his forces defeated those of his most dangerous political rival, the French King, who was made a captive, Charles V agreed upon a truce, "as it did not accord with his honor to make war on a King who was a prisoner and could not defend himself."

A man who, aside from being the greatest member of a great and powerful dynasty and one of the ablest and wisest rulers who ever reigned in Europe, entertained such lofty ideals of chivalry, should be well worth writing and reading about. That this is so Mr. Hare proves with his condensed history—any history of the great Emperor short of 12 volumes must needs be condensed—of Charles V, Emperor of Austria and of Germany, King of Spain, Sovereign of the Netherlands, Duke of Burgundy, etc., or, as heralds proclaimed him when in 1520, at the age of 20, he was crowned at Aix la Chapelle, "Emperor of the Romans and Lord of the whole world." Indeed, so many great kingdoms as were ruled over by Charles V at the height of his career had never before and have never since bowed to the scepter of one prince. Through the marriage of his grandfather, Maximilian of Austria, with "gentle" Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold, Burgundy and the Netherlands had fallen to the crown of Hapsburg; in Germany Charles V was the choice of the turbulent electors and was crowned with the golden diadem of Charlemagne; from his illustrious maternal grandparents, Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, he inherited the throne of Spain. Columbus and Magellan, Cortez and Pizarro had enriched the crown of Spain by their exploits overseas and made of Charles V a monarch "in whose realm the sun never set."

The wisdom and perseverance, the judgment and decision which Charles brought to the titanic task of ruling over so vast an empire in so critical a period, mark him for all time as one of the great figures in history. From beginning to end the story of Charles' reign is one of continual warfare, and in the first years of it the mighty storm of the Reformation broke loose over Europe. At the famous Diet of Worms, in the year of his coronation, the great Emperor and the great Reformer met face to face for the first and last time, and there was approved the Edict which placed Luther under the ban of the church. Charles' attitude toward the Protestants and toward rebellion in general was one of kindness and forbearance, amazing in a ruler of his time. His life-long struggle against the Reformation was more political than religious, and instead of persecuting the insurgents his efforts were directed toward inducing Roman Catholics and Lutherans to cease their contests and find some compromise whereby each might meet the other half way. By such tolerance toward freedom of thought Charles who himself greatly in advance of his times and especially striking is the contrast between this liberal-minded, beloved sovereign and his successor, Philip II, the dull, cruel, priest-ridden Spaniard, whose reign is a byword for the horrors of the Inquisition.

Mr. Hare shows us Charles V as the great man and the great king he was, valiant, firm and kind, astute in politics, suffering no minister to rule him, choosing his advisers with tact and with the keenest insight; a lover of justice and peace. Mr. Hare's Charles V makes interesting and entertaining reading, and throughout the book the author has handled his rich material efficiently, in a manner adapted to the use of the "general reader." Whether Mr. Hare is always just to the intelligence of the "general reader" is another matter. He is a capable writer on historical subjects; a historian he is not. On more than one occasion he allows his ardent sympathy for Charles V to make him unduly severe on the Emperor's political opponents, with the result of somewhat distorting the picture. Faulty perspective is sensed in the case of Egmont and Maurice of Saxony; it is flagrant in the case of Francis I of France, "le Roi Chevalier."

Such inaccuracies, engendered by prejudice, while forgivable in a historical novel, should have no place in a work of history that the public is expected to take seriously.

## AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—Both Richard Le Gallienne and Clifford Smyth have turned to the semi-tropical lands of the Americas for the plots and characters of their latest stories, the latter utilizing data gathered by him when he was in the consular service and stationed at Colombia's capital.

New England and Harvard used to be associated intimately with the telling of Spain's history, and at the hands of Prescott and Motley the brilliant, ambitious but not always defensible career of the ancient kingdom in its conquest of territory in the Americas and in its later attack on Holland was described with such attractiveness of style that their histories were the "best sellers" of the day. Now one of the younger members of the faculty of Harvard University, Prof. R. B. Merriman, announces that he has in preparation a four-volume history of "The Rise of the Spanish Empire in the Old World and in the New." Two volumes are ready.

The American projectors of "A League of Nations," are now issuing "A Tentative Draft Convention for a League of Nations," which has been carefully drawn up by some of the



Illustration in "A Great Emperor" by Christopher Hare, Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers

Emperor Charles V, from a painting by Titian

most eminent jurists and students of international law in the country. It has been sent forth in an inexpensive dress so that it can be widely used for purposes of study.

Sir James Barrie having relented, a uniform and authorized edition of his plays is coming forth from a New York publishing house.

The firm of D. Appleton & Co. has had its history written. It once enjoyed much revenue from the sale of school books, including the famous Noah Webster's spelling, of which 1,000,000 copies per year were sold. It was the first American house to introduce Darwin, Herbert Spencer and Tyndall to a timorous, orthodox, ecclesiastical world.

One of the finest phases of the American nation's service in the war is set forth in "The Fighting Engineers. The Minute Men of the Industrial Army." (The Century Company, \$1.30.) Whether fighting or building railways or reforesting timber tracts or advising agriculturists or mining tunnels or mapping new roadways they are proving effective in France.

Denison University, Ohio, has a professor of history, Kenneth Scott Latourette, whose specialty finds expression in a book on "The Development of Japan," which is a succinct statement of the history of a nation that needs to be better known in the light of its diplomatic, industrial and political record since it opened its doors to the nations without.

Edmond Genet's war letters now published give to the world a new revelation of the ideals with which typical American youth at the front are meeting their privileges and their duties.

The frank appraisal of his own plays which Lord Dunsany contributes to the current Dial and his disclosure of his aims as a playwright, make the article valuable.

The American Library Association's War Service reports donation of more than 3,000,000 books to the army and navy. Censorship is being exercised prior to distribution. Thus men, though fighting for France, are not to be provided with Zola or Daudet.

For use by journalists, speakers, students in universities and colleges, wide-awake citizens seeking accurate information and all persons who in any way have to inform themselves about the war, the book, "Two Thousand Questions and Answers About the War" (George H. Doran Co., \$2.00), had been compiled under the patronage of the Review of Reviews Company, and with the indorsement of George Creel. It accurately done—and use will test that fact—it will prove a serviceable tool and a popular educator.

The prize plays in the contest fathered by the Drama League of America are now to be had in small paper-covered volumes bearing the imprint of Samuel French. They have to do with the war, and the winners are Radcliffe College students in the course on dramatic literature and technique carried on by Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard University.

Prof. A. C. Coolidge, of the department of history in Harvard University, has seen to it that the University Press has promptly issued estimates of the Russian revolution written by Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale University, Prof. S. N. Harper of the University of Chicago, and Frank Alfred Goldner; and also a lucid statement as to what "The Jugo-Slav Movement" is, written by Robert Joseph Kerner. It is worth noting that Professor Coolidge says of the Jugo-Slav "hope" that "when the day of peace and justice comes no permanent allotment can be made of the lands east of the Adriatic that shall not give it at least some satisfaction."

So it is with books. Association plays a large part in our preference for certain of our silent friends. Their intrinsic value may be small to others, but to oneself association may make the friendship of particular volumes an indescribable treasure. Some years ago, on a spring day of halcyon perfection, one strolling down the Strand had his attention arrested by several inviting boxes of books outside the door of a well-known second-hand book seller, now alas gone, like so many of his brethren, from that once happy land of the book hunter. Rum-maging for hidden treasure the stroller was soon lost to the world around him. He had come upon an unexpected delight. Through the vast outlay of sixpence he secured a life-long friend whom he wouldn't part with for as many pounds. The name of that tiny little friend, who is not too proud to change his seat on the bookshelves for one in a pocket, for he is a very faithful companion, is "Pirated Poems."

From that day to this the stroller has never discovered who was the author

of these verses, but he takes off his hat to him and offers him thanks. Many books one would like to take about with one puff themselves out into such a size that if one has any respect for one's sartorial appearance one is regrettably compelled to leave them at home. It is not so with this small and unassuming friend.

Some books interest us not so much by their contents as by their connection with other people. This is probably the case more with book collectors than with the ordinary lover of books. This influence of association is particularly strong in all art collectors. George Godwin, the architect and for many years editor of The Builder, who was a warm friend and admirer of Charles Dickens, possessed the armchair in which Dickens wrote many of his books. A rope was drawn across the chair, in which he would not allow even his intimates to sit. It would be a sorry matter if association had such an effect with the possessor of books. But whatever the nature of the association, whether it be with previous owners or with the manner in which the book came into our hands, it plays its part with each of us. Among such books is an edition of Gray's "Elegy" which the possessor can never handle without recalling many happy moments in a not altogether uneventful career.

VIEWS OF RUSSIA  
IN THE REVOLUTION

"Trois Aspects de la Révolution Russe." By Emile Vandervelde. Berger-Levrault, Paris. Price, fr.2.50.

In May, 1917, there left Scotland for Petrograd three Belgian Socialists, Messrs. Vandervelde, de Man, and de Bronckere. Their object was twofold—to form a first-hand impression of Russia and her republic, and to bring to the Russian people some realization of the sufferings and heroism of Belgium during nearly three years of alien, hostile rule.

The present volume, written jointly by men whose sympathies and experience were to make the opportunities freely accorded them by the Provisional Government of exceptional value, throws much light upon the Russia of 12 months ago, politically, socially and industrially; upon the civilian and the soldier, and upon the country's attitude toward the world. It is a book of the present, the gigantic events which were changing the whole face of the world.

The crisis which had shattered our constitution and, in a few hours, set up another, was passed. Already the Soviets gave promise of maintaining order, and in the munitions factories the men were hard at work. With Kerensky in the council chamber and Alexieff, later replaced by Brusiloff, both men of immense prestige and ability, in the field, there seemed ground for concluding that Russia would remain mistress of her own destiny.

In workshop, in public meeting, among private individuals, it was everywhere evident that the Russian people were adverse to a German peace. Some desertions, though at this time not a great number, there had been in the army, and the present writers, who came into close touch with officers and men on the Galician front, were for the most part deeply impressed with the discipline, morale, and enthusiasm of the Russian troops. Sinister influences were, however, at work and they are not lightly passed over in this volume. There was skillful, unrelenting, enemy propaganda; there was the constant and pressing, for organization and cooperation, it was believed that, in the country as a whole, anarchy and betrayal might not reap their terrible harvest.

While the hopes of the present writers, which they were too wise to prophesy, were not as yet to see fulfillment, this volume, containing pictures so intimate and kindly of the Russian people, must serve, whatever the fierce disappointment and failures of the present, to inspire courage and confidence for the future.

JAPAN OR GERMANY  
"Japan or Germany." By Frederick Coleman. George H. Doran Company. New York. \$1.35 net.

Mr. Coleman, a traveler and journalist, who has been in Japan and Siberia during 1916-17, argues in this book for indorsement by the Allies, and especially by the United States, of Japan's plan to enter Siberia, to save it from falling into the hands of Germany and to do so by the use of Russian territory that will conserve the Allies' aims and save Russia from herself under Bolshevik rule. It is true that he qualifies his contention, by admitting that Japan must go in the right spirit, and by insisting that a "campaign of explanation and education goes with her." Much in the book concerning the internal conditions of Japan since the war opened, the conflicts between the parties, the varying theories of foreign policy that have flourished and the radical differences of opinion, as the means of military support to be given to European opponents of Germany, is news that has not had wide circulation; but has to be reckoned with in forming a right opinion as to what should be done now about invading Russian territory to defeat Germany on the east.

ANTONIO MAURA, AN  
ORATOR-STATESMAN

"Antonio Maura. Treinta y Cinco Años de Vida Publica." Compiled by J. Ruiz de Castillo. Madrid, Biblioteca Nueva. 130 pesetas.

If one who had made a close study of European international affairs, combining the patriotic, the political and the simply human, were asked which would be the most interesting contemporary life for a study in retrospect, it is probable that after a glance upon the continental stage the final selection would be made from two men. One of them would be Georges Clemenceau of France and the other Antonio Maura of Spain.

At a time of crisis which, avoiding exaggeration, one can say is not less than that of any other period in Spanish history, Don Antonio Maura comes back to the helm of government when it was believed that, finding himself quite irreconcilable to most modern politicians and their methods, he had done with leadership forever. No Spanish work of a biographical character will come more opportunely to the hands than this. It is not a biography in the ordinary sense, but a careful compilation in chronological order of some of the most important and significant speeches that Don Antonio, in his 35 years of public life, has made both in and out of the Cortes, and these have been so arranged and edited that they present the progress of the orator's work and thought, and thus tell his life's tale in his own words. The part of the editor or compiler, Señor Ruiz Castillo, has been, besides this, to give a slight introduction, inserted at the beginning of chapters and elsewhere such explanatory notes upon the state of the country, of politics and parties, and prevailing men and sentiments, as to make a homogeneous and well-threaded narrative. Unpretentious as is the work, it has a value that might be wanting in others professing great authority.

Though Don Antonio has interesting views upon art and other matters, he has all his life been in earnest as a politician. So his career is told in the parliamentary records. Señor Castillo presents selections from these with some impartiality, pointing out rightly that to do this is of value, since otherwise all that the people have had to judge by are the accounts given in the newspapers, which in Spain are never impartial. Another point which adds to the value and interest of such a compilation is that in a land and amidst politics where oratory truly often seems to count for more than achievement, Don Antonio is indeed a prince of orators. There is life in his words, power in his arguments, and flexibility in his general mode of speech, which brings him into close unity with his audiences.

Upon the passing of the great Emilio Castelar, Maura himself spoke thus of oratory, of which Castelar was such a fine exponent: "The glory of the orator is likened to that of the publicist and that of the soldier in that none of them can be secret. Have you not observed that a speech which today is heard with indifference, electrifies tomorrow, though spoken in the same language; to the one public it matters nothing and it sweeps the other away? That is because the orator is not the man who gives forth his ideas nor the one who applies the spark to his passions nor who displays the beautiful images of his fancy. The orator begins when he establishes real interest among those who listen to him; in his utterances they are associated in a solidarity so close that none can define what part of the argument is supplied by him who speaks and what part belongs to the ideas and sentiments of the audience."

Señor Castillo did well to quote these characteristic lines from a speech his subject made 19 years ago, for there is Maura at the beginning, in the middle, and now. And in this book we seek and find both the patriot's faults as well as his qualities, typically strikingly Spanish. Maura the orator, swinging his susceptible Spanish audiences with him, is here all the time. Don Antonio is a strong man, but, despite his severe conservatism, he does not here appear as a statesman with one very definite idea, in the steadfast prosecution of which he will win or lose all. Power—before the people, to move them—this is the but can but be gratified by the ideas of Maura. This volume takes us down to 1905, and it is to be followed by another which is to carry on to the year in which Señor Dato took the Conservative Party in hand.

SHAKESPEARE AS  
A POLITICAL SEER

"Shakespeare and the Founders of Liberty in America." By Charles Mills Gayley. Litt. D., LL. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50 net.

Professor Gayley has gathered from many scattered sources evidence of Shakespeare's association with the Englishmen who set up the new Commonwealth in North America. That the contents and sources of "The Tempest" prove that the poet had confidential relations with these men has long been accepted fact. Professor Gayley reminds his readers that these Englishmen were but asserting their rights under charter and common law, and that the heritage of racial unity today is a heritage which for 400 years has been ripening for the British Empire and America alike.

The adventurous group who clustered about Shakespeare's patron, the Earl of Southampton, were all friends or acquaintances of the poet, and they were the ones who laid the foundations of constitutional government in the New World. Before Southampton's association with the Virginia Company, he financed the voyages of Gos-

nold and Weymouth. It was the voyage of the Virginia Company's bark, the Sea Venture, ending in the wreck on the Bermuda coast, which yielded the story which Shakespeare used in perhaps the first American play, taking Sir Thomas Gates' private diary for copy just as he had used the political affairs of the Southampton group for copy in part of "The Merchant of Venice." In "Coriolanus" and "Troilus and Cressida," Professor Gayley argues, may be seen Shakespeare the political philosopher at work, asserting the individual freedom and political duty of man, equality before the law, fraternal effort and allegiance.

Professor Gayley's book is valuable, even to those who cannot quite agree with his high estimate of Shakespeare as a political seer, because of the well-organized argument and copious illustration he brings to his subject. His book has the merit, then, of adding definitely to Shakespearean interpretation, and will add something to each student's final individual estimate of the poet's genius. This book would be an appropriate antipodal companion piece for Shaw's "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," wherein Shakespeare appears as the journalistic playwright in set forth.

While it is pretty well agreed that Shakespeare was a poet, and at his best may most profitably be approached from that viewpoint rather than as an austere dramatist, a philosopher or a prophet, nevertheless Professor Gayley's purely political study has the distinct value of an intensive though scarcely an inclusive study.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Macmillans have in the press a new volume of poems, entitled "Reincarnations," by James Stephens. These poems receive their title from the fact that they are based upon Irish verse of bygone centuries. Macmillans are also publishing the Hon. John W. Fortescue's story of the "British Campaigns in Flanders," in which he deals with the campaigns of William III and Marlborough, the wars of the Austrian Succession, and the French Revolution. The author's intention in writing this work is that it may be of use to those at the front who wish to study these campaigns.

In the "Life and Poems of William Cartwright," the editor, R. Cullis Coffin, has followed the 1851 edition in the general arrangement, but he has added notes and a bibliography.

Messrs. Collins announce two studies of the novel. One, "A Novelist on Novels," in which W. C. George gives his views as to the present position of some of the modern novelists; the other, "The Women Novelists," in which Brimley Johnson discusses some novelists of the past.

John Murray has in the press two biographical works which are likely to arouse interest; Mr. Leonard Huxley's "Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker," which contains a mass of correspondence which passed between Hooker and Darwin, and Sir Edward Clark's autobiography, "The Story of My Life."

A new volume of verses by Walter de la Mare will be welcome to many readers of poetry. "Motley and Other Poems" is the title of the book which Constables have in the press and which includes poems which have already been published in various periodicals and some of which have been printed in a limited edition by the Beaumont Press.

A war book a little out of the ordinary line is announced by Fisher Unwin. "Brother Tommy" is a translation of MM. Henri Ruffin and André Tudesq's account of their experiences with the British Army in France, to which they were attached as correspondents. A prefatory notice to the book has been written by Mr. A. J. Balfour.

Macmillans have just issued a library edition of Lord Rosebery's "Pitt," which has already gone through 15 reprints since it was first issued in 1891. The present edition contains three photographs of paintings by Lawrence, Hoppner and Gainsborough.

At the resumed sale of the autograph letters and historical MSS. in the Fonthill collection the high price of £425 was given for a letter from Napoleon to Louis XVIII, dated Sept. 6, 1800, and two letters from Mary, Queen of Scots, one to Henri III of France, dated Sheffield, Dec. 3, 1581, the other to the Duchesse de Guise, dated August, 1557, realized £250 and £345 respectively. A letter of Rabelais' changed hands for £270 and two short autograph letters of Rembrandt's for £180 each, while a brief letter from Robespierre to Danton sold for £64.

A very rare book was recently purchased in the auction rooms of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for the sum of £95. The work, which was purchased by Mr. Quaritch, is dedicated "To the Honourable protection of Lady Arabella Stuart, by Lady Arabella Stuart, and is the only known copy of 'Ayres and Madrigals,' by Michael Cavendish, Gentleman, 1598. At the end of the book is a woodcut of the Cavendish arms. It now rests amongst the treasures of the British Museum.

Constables announce the early publication of "Rhyme and Reason in Germany: a Study in German History, Life, Literature and Character," by J. G. Legge. The volume deals mainly with the development of Germany between the years 1813 and 1850.

SWINBURNE'S LETTERS  
DURING SEVENTIES

"The Letters of Algernon Charles Swinburne: With Some Personal Recollections." By Thomas Hake and Arthur Compton-Rickett. London: John Murray. 18s. 6d. net.

The title of this volume is a trifle misleading. The larger portion of the book contains Swinburne's letters to Watts-Dunton during the years 1872-1873, and some from Victor Hugo, while the first 12 pages are devoted to a brief survey of Swinburne's earlier years, which have already been so admirably presented by Mr. Gosse in his recent "Life of Swinburne," and to some letters from Swinburne to Edwin Harrison, in which we hear something of the Jovett Brotherhood at Malvern, and to Rossetti, and these latter are the most interesting.

The editors ask if the boredom which Mr. Kernahan has attributed to Mr. Gosse "about the Swinburne who elected to live with Watts-Dunton" is justified, and readers of the correspondence given in this volume will be able to formulate their own answer to this question. Mr. Hake, who had been intimate with Watts-Dunton for some years, naturally, perhaps, held a brief for the period when Swinburne was at the Pines. Where Mr. Gosse saw "a gentle, punctilious old gentleman . . . very far, indeed, from being the brilliant being . . . who had been the wonder, the delight, and sometimes the terror of our earlier generation," Mr. Hake saw a man whose youthful ebullience had not deserted him and who though he valued Watts-Dunton's opinions, from which he often agreed to differ in literary matters, never merged his judgment in that of his friend.

Opinions may differ as to how far the correspondence in this volume adds to the clearness or accuracy of our conception of Swinburne's personality. Read side by side with the correspondence published by Mrs. Disney, they do assist in some measure to counteract some of the false ideas which have magnified Swinburne's extravagances and minimized his distinction. There are flashes here and there which show that the poet, beneath his excitability and absurdities, retained his capacity for worthy enthusiasms and never wholly lost his independence of thought, and his editors are justified in holding that, like most men in their maturer years, his attitude toward life was latterly less material than it was at the time when he published "Poems and Ballads." During the period when Swinburne was corresponding with Rossetti his critical faculty was probably at its best, and the criticisms which he offers to Rossetti on receiving the proof sheets of his "Poems" bear witness to his fastidious judgment and sagacity. "It is a most real pleasure and interest to me," he begins his letter, "to watch the growth and help (if I can) in the arrangement of your poems to ever so small an extent," and then he makes various proposals. He prefers an original line, on account of its directness, to the interpolated ones, or he likes "the yesterday's rose" on the bosom better than "beautiful" as being more lifelike, or again it may be that he would substitute for the final word another line "as a more fit and impressive close to a poem on Dante in exile"; and Rossetti, in whom self-reliance was a marked characteristic, adopts many of Swinburne's commendations. Again he writes to Rossetti, "Now, as to Jenny, I entreat you not to think of canceling those two passages—poetically perfect and practically requisite to explain how the man . . . sits in reverie till morning." He cannot imagine anyone whose judgment deserved consideration advising Rossetti to cancel the passages, and again Rossetti heeds his counsel, a counsel frequently expressed with characteristic vigor.

Although business matters loom rather large in the letters to Watts-Dunton there are rarer-like thrills at times which are refreshing for the vigor with which they are launched. One can sympathize with his indignation at the censure certain journalists rained upon him for writing enthusiastically in "Essays and Studies" of Rossetti and William Morris. They could not appreciate the attractiveness of an enthusiasm which was obviously sincere. "The accident of personal intimacy," he writes, "it would seem, deprives you of all right to express admiration of what you might allowably have found admirable in a stranger." The book can but be grateful to have holding the true aim of constructive criticism "rather to acknowledge," to quote his own words, "and applaud what I found noble and precious than to scrutinize or to stigmatize what I might perceive to be worthless or base." Perfunctory laudation was foreign to Swinburne's character, and this fact adds to the value of his judgments.

## AMERICA TO RUSSIA

"America's Message to the Russian People." Addresses by the members of the special diplomatic mission of the United States to Russia in the year 1917. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. \$1.50.

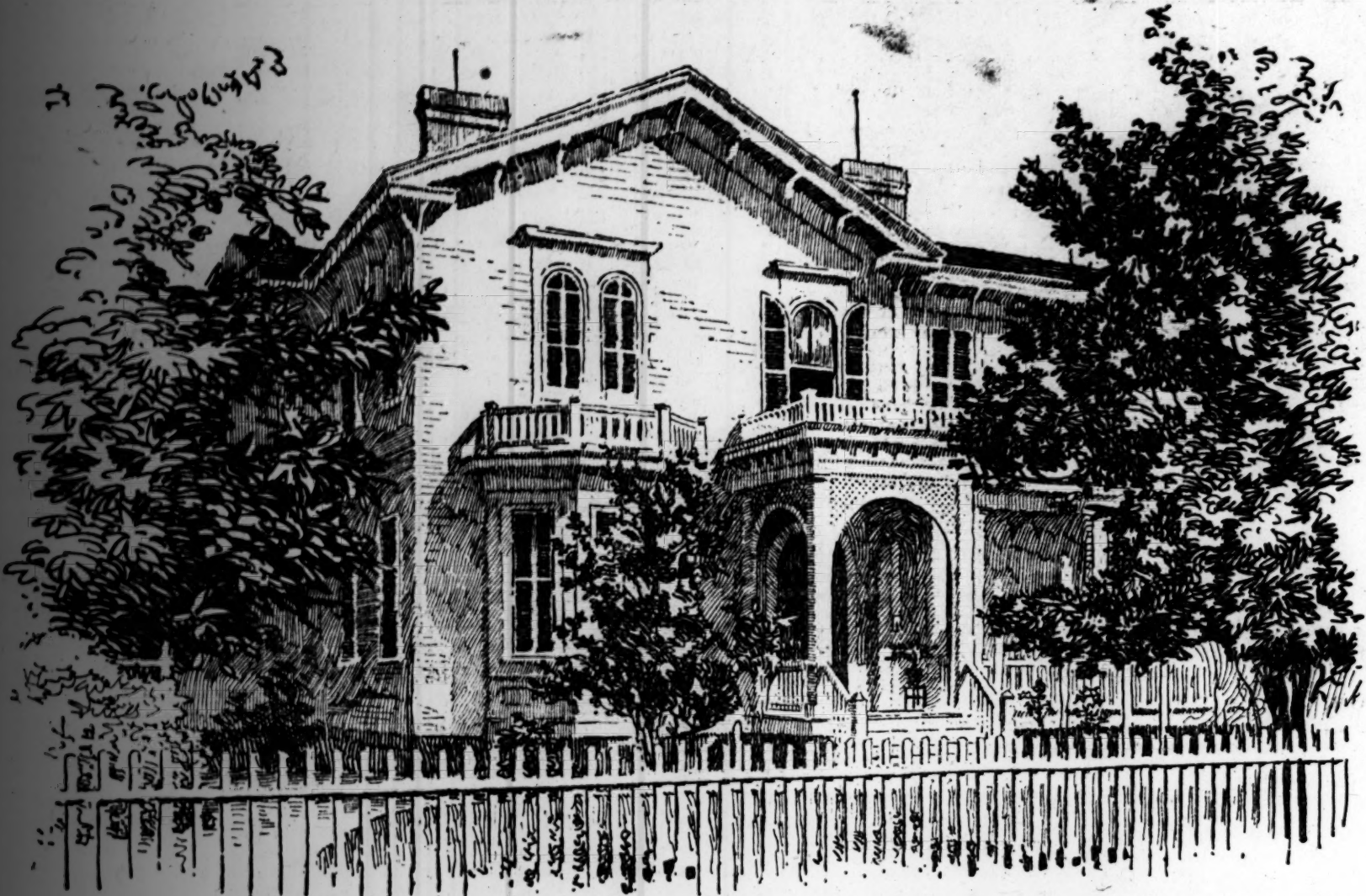
Of convenient size, of well-made binding and of good typography, this little book preserves in handy form a record of a mission bound to have a cumulative influence on the people which emerged so suddenly into a democracy. Some of the speeches made after the mission returned set forth plainly the part Germany is having in Russia's present difficulties. After the defeat of Germany some of the help the Americans tried to offer to Russia will begin to bear fruit.

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## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## President Wilson's Boyhood Home in Columbia, South Carolina

"Among the emigrants to America in 1807 was a County Down youth, James Wilson, who was bound for Philadelphia, always a favorite port with the Ulster people. He obtained employment at the printing trade, in the office of William Duane's newspaper, the Aurora, with such good prospects that he felt able to wed Anne Adams, an Ulster girl who had come over in the same ship with him. They were married Nov. 1, 1808. With the restoration of peace after the war of 1812, the movement of population to the West was renewed with great vigor, and James Wilson was caught by it. He went to Pittsburgh, cast about for an opening, and finally found one to his mind at Steubenville, a river town in the new State of Ohio. Here he founded

the Western Herald, and in its office every one of his seven sons was taught the printer's trade. In 1832 he founded a paper in Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Advocate, which was under the immediate charge of his eldest son, James Wilson retained editorial supervision over both papers until 1857. He was a justice of the peace

and hence was commonly known as Judge Wilson. "Woodrow Wilson's father was the youngest son of James Wilson, Joseph Ruggles. . . . Instead of adopting the printing craft, like his brothers, he applied himself to scholarship, and after a good preparatory training at an academy in Steubenville, went to

Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., where he was graduated in 1844 as valedictorian. After a year's experience in teaching at Mercer, Pa., he turned toward the Presbyterian ministry. He attended the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny for a year, and then went for a year to Princeton Seminary. Although now licensed to preach, he continued for years thereafter to labor chiefly as an educator. After receiving a B. D. degree from Princeton in 1846, he taught for two years in the Steubenville Male Academy. While there he became acquainted with Miss Janet Woodrow of Chillicothe, O., a pupil of the Steubenville Academy for girls. They were married on June 7, 1849. Her father was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Woodrow, originally a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who had settled at Carlisle, England, for sixteen years. . . . Thence he removed to Canada, and was engaged in missionary work there when, in 1857, he was invited to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chillicothe. Two weeks after Joseph Wilson's marriage to Dr. Woodrow's daughter, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Ohio, but his occupation still continued to be chiefly educational. . . . For a year he served in Jefferson College as "professor extraordinary" of rhetoric. . . . In 1855 he took pastoral charge of a church at Staunton, Va., and here, Dec. 28, 1856, there was born to him a son who received the family name, Thomas Woodrow Wilson. . . . The Wilson family did not remain long in Staunton but removed thence to Augusta, Ga., while their son Woodrow was in his second year. The Rev. Joseph Wilson had a distinguished career in the Presbyterian Church, South. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Augusta, professor of pastoral and evangelistic theology in Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, N. C., and professor of theology in the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn. . . . He retained the professor's chair at Clarksville until he retired from active labor and went back to Columbia to reside. Henry Jones Ford, in "Woodrow Wilson, the Man and His Work."

## Rugby Football

(Written in the trenches in France on receiving the Football Match List from Hickey Grammar School.)

You came by last night's mail  
To my strange little mud-built house.  
At a time when the blues were on my trail  
And I'd little to do but grouse.  
For the world seemed a-swim with ooze.

With everything going wrong,  
And though I knew that we couldn't lose,  
Yet the end of it all seemed long.  
The sandbag bed felt hard.

And exceedingly cold the rain,  
But you sang to me, little green card,  
And gave me courage again;  
For at sight of the old green back

And the dear familiar crest,  
I was off and away on memory's track,  
Where Rumbold's Moor stands bleak and black  
And the plaintive curlew nest.

Then, thin and clear, I seemed to hear—  
Now low and sweet, now high and strong—  
A note of cheer to banish fear;  
The little card sang thus his song.

## THE SONG

There's a broad green field in a broad green vale,  
There's a bounding ball and a straining pack;  
There's a clean cold wind blowing half a gale,  
There's a strong defence and a swift attack.

There's a roar from the "touch" like an angry sea,  
As the struggle wavers from goal to goal;  
But the fight is clean as a fight should be,

And they're friends when the ball has ceased to roll.  
Clean and keen is the grand old rule,  
And heart and courage must never fail.

They are making men where the gray stone school  
Looks out on the broad green vale.  
Can you hear the call? Can you hear the call?

Now, School! Now, School! Play up!  
There's many a knock and many a fall  
For those who follow a Rugger ball;  
But hark!—can you hear it? Over all—

Now, School! Now, School! Play up!  
She makes her men and she sends them forth,  
O proud old mother of many sons!  
The Hickey breed has proved its worth

Wherever the bond of Empire runs;  
But near or far the summons clear  
Has sought them out from town and heath.  
They've met the foe with a cheer,  
And face to face have smiled on death.

They are fighting still to the grand old rule,  
That heart and courage must never fail—  
If they fall, there are more where the gray stone school  
Looks out on the broad green vale.

Can you hear the call? Can you hear the call?  
That drowns the roar of Krupp?  
There are many who fight and many who fall  
Where the big guns play at the Kaiser's ball.

But hark!—can you hear it? Over all—  
Now, School! Now, School! Play up!  
—Eric Wilkinson.

## Arthur Young

"Arthur Young, born in 1741, was the son of a clergyman, who had also a small ancestral property at Bradfield, near Bury St. Edmunds. Accidents led to his becoming a farmer at an early age. He showed more zeal than discretion, and after trying three thousand experiments on his farm, he was glad to pay £100 to another tenant to take his farm off his hands. This experience as a practical agriculturist, far from discouraging him, qualified him in his own opinion to speak with authority, and he became a devoted missionary of the gospel of agricultural improvements." Sir Leslie Stephen writes in "The English Utilitarians."

"The enthusiasm with which he admired more successful laborers in the cause, and the indignation with which he regarded the sluggish and retrograde, are charming. His kindness, his keen interest in the prosperity of all men, rich and poor, his ardent belief in progress, combined with his quickness of observation, give a charm to the writings which embody his experience. . . . His 'Travels in France,' first published in 1823, has become a classic. In 1793 Young was made secretary to the Board of Agriculture, and he became known in London society as well as in agricultural circles. He was a handsome and attractive man, a charming companion, and widely recognized as an agricultural authority. The Empress of Russia sent him a snuffbox; 'Farmer George' presented a Merino

ram; he was elected member of learned societies; he visited Burke at Beaconsfield, Pitt at Holmwood, and was a friend of Wilberforce and of Jeremy Bentham."

"Young in his vivacious way struck out some of the phrases which became proverbial with later economists. 'Give a man the secure possession of a bleak rock and he will turn it into a garden. Give him a nine years' lease of a garden, and he will convert it into a desert.' 'The magic of property turns sand to gold.' He is delighted with the comfort of the small proprietors near Pau, which reminds him of English districts still inhabited by small yeomen. Passing to a less fortunate region, he explains that the Prince de Souvise has a vast property there. The property of a grand 'seigneur' is sure to be a desert. The signs which indicate such properties are 'wastes,' 'landes,' 'deserts, fern, ling.' The neighborhood of the great residences is well peopled with deer, wild boars, and wolves."

"He explains to a French friend that English agriculture has flourished 'in spite of the teeth of our ministers'; we have had many Colberts, but not one Sully; and we should have done much better, he thinks, had agriculture received the same attention as commerce. This is the reverse of Adam Smith's remark upon the superior liberality of the English country gentleman, who did not, like the manufacturer, invoke protection and interference. In truth, Young desired both advantages, the vigor of a cen-

tralized government and the energy of an independent aristocracy. . . . He is full of benevolent wishes for the laborer, and sympathizes with the attempt to stimulate their industry, and improve their dwellings, and denounces oppression, whether in France or Ireland, with the heartiest good will. But it is characteristic of the position that such a man—an enthusiastic advocate of industrial progress—was a hearty admirer of the English landowner. . . . Tull, who introduced turnips; Weston, who introduced clover; Lord Townshend and Allen, who introduced 'marling' in Norfolk, were all country gentlemen, and it is from them that he expects improvement. He travels everywhere, delighting in their new houses and parks, their picture galleries, and their gardens laid out by Kent or 'Capability Brown'; he admires scenery, climbs Skiddaw, and is rapturous over views of the Alps and Pyrenees; but he is thrown into a rage by the sight of wastes, wherever improvement is possible. What delights him is an estate with a fine country house of Palladian architecture ('Gothic' is with him still a term of abuse), with grounds well laid out and a good home farm, where experiments are being tried, and surrounded by an estate in which the farm buildings show the effects of the landlord's good example and judicious treatment of his tenantry."

"Young is essentially an apostle of the 'glorious spirit of improvement,'

which has converted Norfolk sheep-walks into arable fields, and was spreading throughout the country and even into Ireland. His hero is the energetic landowner, who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before; who introduces new breeds of cattle and new courses of husbandry. He is so far in sympathy with the 'Wealth of Nations,' although he says of that book that, while he knows of 'no abler work,' he knows of none 'fuller of poisonous errors.' Young, that is, sympathized with the doctrine of the physiocrats that agriculture was the one source of real wealth, and took Smith to be too much on the side of commerce. Young, however, was as enthusiastic a free-trader as Smith. He naturally denounces the selfishness of the manufacturers who, in 1788, objected to the free export of English wool, but he also assails monopoly in general. The whole system, he says (on occasion of Pitt's French treaty), is rotten to the core. The 'vital spring and animating soul of commerce is liberty.' Though he talks of the balance of trade, he argues in the spirit of Smith or Cobden that we are benefited by the wealth of our customers. If we have to import more silk, we shall export more cloth. Young, indeed, was everything but a believer in any dogmatic or consistent system of political economy, or, as he still calls it, political arithmetic. His opinions were not of the kind which can be bound to any rigid formula."

## "The Evidence of My Senses"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, being Science, being the demonstration of Principle, naturally and inevitably pursues its way in the demonstration and exposition of Principle, quite regardless of opinion—for there can be no opinion in Science—or of all apparent evidence of any presence or condition out of accord with Principle. A score of expert accountants may reckon up a nation's accounts and their final reckoning may be indorsed by each one of them; may be presented as correct by the treasury and passed by the national legislature, but, unless it is really in accord with the rules of mathematics, such a reckoning has no real existence. There is only one correct answer to the most intricate, as to the simplest mathematical problem, and mathematics knows nothing about any other answer, no matter what authority may be quoted in support of it.

And so it is with the Science of being. "If it is true," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 427 of Science and Health, "that man lives, this fact can never change in Science to the opposite belief that man dies." If it is true that God is all power, then it cannot be true that there is another power beside God. If it is true that God is all presence, and if it is true that God is all wise, then it can never be true that there is any other presence or any other wisdom but God. If there is material evidence to the contrary, so much the worse for the evidence. If the score of expert accountants backed by all the treasury officials and indorsed by the legislature declare that a wrong account is right, then so much the worse for the accountants and the officials and legislators. The account they present has no existence, and the sooner the accountants, the officials and the legislators admit the fact and set about bringing their accounts into accord with the rule of mathematics the better.

Now, no one would think of declar-

ing, no matter what the evidence, that the rule of mathematics was wrong. Though a whole nation believed that twice two was five, such a consensus of opinion could not weigh for a moment with the man who knew that it was four. He might find the erroneous statement in every book he opened. He might come across its distorting influence in every reckoning that was made by those around him. It might have the support of the law and the indorsement of learning, but still it would have no existence in fact, and the moment those who held this wrong view of the matter consented to be instructed by the truth then, immediately, would they begin to get all their problems right.

And so, again, is it with the Science of being. The statements of the physical senses which affirm that this is really man whom we see to be sick, sinful, dying and dead, are so many wrong statements about man. But these do not, and, of course, cannot affect man any more than the statement that twice two is five can affect the fact that twice two is four. Defining man, the only real man, man made in God's likeness, Mrs. Eddy writes as follows: "Max. The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." (Science and Health, p. 591.) To carry such a definition into the realm of human experience involves, at the very outset, a denial of the evidence of the material senses, and, for this reason, it has incurred the ridicule of the one who believes in nothing but the evidence of those senses, namely, the materialist. "Am I not to believe the evidence of my senses?" is for him "an end to all argument."

And yet they are surely a sorry dependence. When the moon rises through the clouds of the night sky, is the moon really moving or is it not only the clouds? The traveler seated in a train at rest thinks that the train is in motion when it is really the train

beside him that has commenced to move. The balloonist, as he rises, appears to himself to be at rest and the earth to be falling away from him. The stick thrust into water seems to turn off suddenly at an angle the moment it gets below the surface. The rails of the railway meet in the distance. The sky touches the earth at the horizon. The sun moves from east to west. The echo comes back from the mountain side. The ventriloquist "throws his voice." And so it goes on in a thousand errors of sight and sound. Of sensation, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Under the mesmeric illusion of belief, a man will think that he is freezing when he is warm, and that he is swimming when he is on dry land. Needle-thrusts will seem intolerable. . . . And, further, 'Change the belief, and the sensation changes. Destroy the belief, and the sensation disappears.' (Science and Health, pp. 490 and 491.)

And so Christian Science, being Science, quite inevitably teaches contrary to the evidence of these senses, and it proves its teaching by demonstration. Any one who understands, even if it is only in the smallest degree, that man is the image and likeness of God, Spirit, and that, as a consequence of this, there can come into man's experience nothing unlike God; that man cannot be sick, tired, worried, overwrought, impoverished, in danger or in distress—any one who realizes this, who begins to act and affirm contrary to the material senses' concept of man, begins from that very moment, to realize in his own experience the truth of his statements. "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and Intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well. Sorrow is turned into joy when the body is controlled by spiritual Life, Truth, and Love." (Science and Health, p. 14.) We need not concern ourselves as to how it will be done, for there is, in reality, nothing to be done, but only something to be understood. And no matter how desperate and complicated the problem which human sense presses upon us, an understanding of the fact that, all its urgency notwithstanding, it has no place in infinite Mind, and therefore no place in the experience of Mind's reflection, man, will result in a realization of the harmony to which claim is thus justly and scientifically laid.

## The Valley of the Pliva

Bosnia is a land of deep glens, broken ridges, and beautifully wooded hills. In his "Rambles and Studies in Bosnia-Herzegovina," Robert Munro describes some of the fine scenery about Jaice.

"In the afternoon we drove to Jezero, a village charmingly situated at the upper end of one of a series of small lakes in the valley of the Pliva. There is an excellent carriage road all the way, and during the hour and a half it takes to drive to the village one passes through a succession of scenic combinations of unsurpassable loveliness. The road keeps to the north side of the Pliva, and as we ascended its steep banks our thoughts got bewildered with the profusion of rapids, frothy pools, and green islets with which nature has adorned its rock-terraced bed. Foaming rapids and bubbling pools comparable to these may, indeed, be seen elsewhere, but such green islets nowhere except in the Pliva. I call them islets for want of a better name. They vary in size from a few feet to as many yards in diameter. Owing to the amount of calcareous matter held in solution by the water, every stone or patch of gravel which projects above the surface becomes the focus for the deposition of a yellowish chalky matter, which seems to afford a peculiarly congenial habitat for a tall species of grass. Alder and other bushes contest with this grass for the supremacy of the larger islets, but the smaller ones, which give the scene its most characteristic appearance, are far more numerous. They are of an emerald-green color, and look as trim and tidy as if they had been so many large flower pots filled with luxuriant bunches of corn just coming into ear and artificially planted in the water.

"Of the three so-called lakes in the Pliva Valley only the upper attains to dimensions worthy of the name; and even it measures only about two

miles in length, and less than half a mile in breadth. The first we come to is a mere mountain tarn. The second is a pleasing lakelet, with a much indented shore line, but somewhat tame environments. It is separated from the third, or upper lake, by a precipitous ridge of scraggy rocks and green bushes, through which the Pliva, in many channels, comes tumbling down. The incessant noise of these miniature cascades is broken only by the inharmonious clattering of a few mills picturesquely poised on the stry rivulets at the side. The calm serenity of the upper lake presents a marked contrast to the above somewhat turbulent scene. Wooded hills, so symmetrical that many of them appear to come little short of a perfect pyramid, may be seen either in reality or with equal distinctness reflected from the surface of the water. The upper part is greatly encroached upon by rank aquatic vegetation—said to be a favorite of the otter."

Hobnobbing with the Clouds

"It is good now and then to hobnob with the clouds, to be intimate with the sky. Down below, every house and tree is taller than we are, and discourages the upward glance. But here in the hilltop pasture nothing is higher than the vision save the blue zenith and the white fluffiness of the clouds. . . . Lift your face ever so little, and the green world begins to fall from sight, the great cloud ships sailing in the summer sky begin to be the one thing prominent. How softly they billow as they ride! How exquisite they are with curve and shadow and puffs of silver light! Even as you watch, one sweeps across the sun, and trails a shadow anchor over the pasture, over your feet. You almost hold your breath as it passes, for it seems in some subtle way as if the cloud touched you, had spoken you on its passage.

From this upland pasture you may watch "the golden light" of afternoon withdraw from the valleys, like the receding waters of a flood, and the amethyst shadows creep up the eastern hills. You may watch the cloud-ships come to anchor over the Catskills in the west, and transform themselves into Himalayas, snow-capped, rose-crowned. And, as you descend at last through the cow paths and logging roads to the valley, it will be breathless twilight in the hemlocks, and a wood thrush will sing of the evening mysteries.—Walter Pritchard Eaton.

## Nyland, Finland

O pleasure-boats of Barösund  
That clove the summer foam!  
Wheel upon the breeze and glide,  
Dip, and take the dancing tide,  
And bear me to my home!

Bring me to the Nyland dales,  
Where song and laughter still  
Follow labor hand in hand  
Speed the plow upon the land,  
The ax upon the hill.

For Nyland, like a peasant-girl,  
Is fresh, and fair and strong;  
Bred upon the island-shores,  
Listening to the plash of oars,  
And stream and harbor song.

While Nyland speech awakens yet  
The valiant, friendly past;  
Old fighting-tales, familiar things,  
The cottage-fire, the wind that sings  
About the woods at home, and brings  
The sailor back at last.  
—Adapted from Hjalmar Procopé by Rosalind Travers.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Stiggins and Rum

AT THE present rate at which things are going, the drink interests will soon have no defenders left except, as is perhaps quite natural, the comic papers. The comic papers, or rather that portion of them which has never read Pickwick, and which still believes that Mr. Stiggins was a teetotaler, will, no doubt, fall into the last ditch with them. What may be called the "wet comics" have stuck to the seedy, black habiliments and the capacious umbrella of Mr. Stiggins, and have represented them as the typical livery of the prohibitionist, in an apparently abiding ignorance that Mr. Stiggins was the apostle of "the liquor called rum," and regarded prohibition as an "accursed cruelty," and the prohibitionists as "inhuman persecutors." On the other hand typical prohibitionists may be found in Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, and it is a joke eminently worthy of the comic press to dress either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Roosevelt in the habiliments of Stiggins.

Now anybody must be conscious that if Mr. Stiggins could have accompanied Martin Chuzzlewit to America he would have been converted to gum shoes, and therefore would have been fully equipped to be received into the new organization for holding Wyoming in the category of wet states by a silent propaganda. John Barleycorn and Robin Hop seem to have come to the conclusion that in Wyoming, at any rate, it is safer to advocate the gospel of Mr. Stiggins in silence than by drawing too much attention to it. The liquor dealers in the State, therefore, have initiated a campaign to influence the forthcoming election on the Prohibition Amendment, on the basis of "No Bands, No Speakers, No Billboards." This is a new departure which shows a quite becoming modesty, when anybody stays to examine the majorities for the Prohibition Amendment in the states which have already voted. Up to the present time 13 states have voted on the question, and 12 of them have pronounced by huge majorities in favor of prohibition. In one state alone, Louisiana, has the Amendment been defeated, and in this case only by a tie. The Governor of Louisiana is, however, so dissatisfied with its vote that he has called a further session of the Legislature to reconsider it, so that Louisiana will have an opportunity to rescind its decision.

When Congress submitted the Prohibition Amendment to the states for ratification there were, it was calculated, 27 dry states and 21 wet states. Supposing all the dry states ratify the Amendment, which there is no reason to doubt they will, this leaves 9 states of the 21 wet states to be won in order to obtain the requisite three-fourths majority. Of these 21, 6 have already voted, and 5 of them have cast their votes, in no uncertain way, for prohibition. The sixth is Louisiana, and Louisiana, where the voting resulted in a tie, is to have the opportunity of reconsidering its position. It is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the Governor's action, and certainly there is much in the example of the Wyoming liquor dealers to encourage the prohibitionists. For when the Wyoming liquor dealers have to beat up the state for subscriptions from the saloons, and simultaneously to warn their supporters that silence is golden, the prospects do not appear to be entirely promising to the drink interests.

It is, indeed, particularly difficult to say how they could be. The more the world thinks about it the less it likes the legacy which is being bequeathed to it by the brewery and the distillery. "I have been a member for twelve years of our Asylums Committee in London," Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labor member of Parliament for Barnard Castle, declared the other day. "We have under our charge 16,000 lunatics, and thirty per cent of these lunatics came there through drink." There is no reason to suppose that the average which Mr. Henderson records is an excessive one. Indeed, it is not only supported but out-Heroded by the figures given by one of the greatest authorities on lunacy, in England, Dr. Forbes Winslow. "I founded the British Hospital for Mental Disorders in London," Dr. Forbes Winslow declared some little time ago. "During the twenty-five years since its foundation there have been eighty thousand registered attendants. A complete history is taken of each case. The records disclose the alarming and terrible fact that quite two-thirds of the cases are either due to the indulgence in alcohol by the individuals themselves, or to the craving having descended to them from their ancestors." When these figures are taken in conjunction with the figures which have been given over and over again of the effect of alcohol in the filling of prisons, the state of Louisiana and the state of Wyoming, and any other state which is in doubt, may easily calculate for themselves the amount of their indebtedness to drink.

It is not a very long way to the Canadian border, and the experiment has been tried across that border. As a result the four cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat, have found that since the suppression of drink the decrease of crime has amounted to an average of not less than sixty per cent in a comparison with the three previous years under license. In the camps of the 30,000 soldiers at Niagara, where drink is unobtainable, there have been no crimes at all. Therefore it is not very much to be wondered at that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge should have declared, some years ago, that "But for drink, we might shut up nine out of ten of our gaols." There is no reason to suppose that beer or whisky in England has a more criminal or a more lunatic tendency than beer or whisky in the United States. Therefore, those states which are about to cast their votes, when they are being besought to remember the damage which will be done to trade by prohibition, may well remember the damage which is being inflicted upon humanity by drink, and the cost to them of that damage in the reduction of their workers and the maintenance of their lunatic asylums and prisons.

Not, of course, that trade ever has suffered through

prohibition. If there is one thing which has been proved a thousand times over it is that trade flourishes instead of decreases under prohibition. If prohibition should go into effect immediately in the United States some \$2,500,000,000 now wasted upon liquor would simply be released for expenditure in other directions, since nobody imagines that every person would bury the money he now expends on drink under the floor of his house. What would happen, what has happened wherever prohibition has been tested, is that the workers become more sober and consequently more industrious, with the result that their efficiency is enormously enhanced. If anyone doubts this, he can turn to the arrests for drunkenness in Boston on the Mondays, during last winter, when the saloons were open and when they were closed. On the first two Mondays, when the saloons were open, the arrests amounted to 154 and 129. On the five succeeding Mondays, when they were closed, the arrests sank, respectively, to 50, 18, 7, 10, and 18. On the following two Mondays, when the saloons were reopened, the upward curve came, in almost geometrical progression, to the figures before the closing, namely, 125 and 141.

The simple fact is that neither the brewer nor the distiller ever has had an excuse for carrying on his trade. He is in the position of the miserable lampooner who once appealed to Voltaire for consideration on the ground that, "It is necessary to live," and he may be dismissed with the reply of Voltaire, "I do not see the necessity."

### Dr. Muehlton's J'Accuse

IT HAS long been an article of faith, with radically-inclined people, that if there were no privately-owned arsenals there could be no wars. Periodical wars preserve the Krupps and the Armstrongs of the world from bankruptcy, hence the belief in their readiness to give long credits in return for big orders, and their habit of reaching out for international custom. For instance, the big guns for Antwerp which Belgium ordered before the war were made at Krupps', and it is notorious that not only were they never delivered, but that they were used by Germany against her enemies. That the present conflict was less Krupps' than the Kaiser's war, however, there is indubitable proof in the stand which one of the former active heads of the firm, Dr. Muehlton, has taken. The supposedly conscienceless big-gun maker has for once changed places with the military customer. It will form one of the striking inconsistencies of the war that the chief director of Krupps' had conscientious scruples about continuing to associate himself with what, in the circumstances, had become a nefarious trade. It is presumable that, as the supplying of war matériel was practically his business; Dr. Muehlton's scruples were directed, not against war per se, but against this particular one, which had been deliberately provoked by the arch-ruler in the Central Empires. Had war been forced upon Germany from without, and had it become a war of defense of the Fatherland against unjust aggression, there is not the slightest reason to doubt but that Dr. Muehlton would still be found directing the great arsenal. But he is today living in virtual exile in Switzerland, following his accusation, based on first-hand knowledge, that the Emperor William was personally responsible for the war.

The doctor's unique position gave him constant access to the highest political and military quarters in Germany. War could be declared by the Kaiser, but it could not be carried on without the cooperation of Krupps', which was the right arm of Hohenzollernism, the concrete expression of Prussianism in its most militant and brutal form. Dr. Muehlton had to talk things over with the government, the General Staff, and the war lord. Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, communicated to Dr. Muehlton the Emperor's plans toward Austria and Russia, and doubtless confessed to him the sordid details of the ultimatum forced upon Serbia, and Germany's private agreement with Austria. The details of this agreement have never been divulged, for obvious reasons. They form the missing link in the chain of cumulative evidence pointing to the guilt of the arch-plotters against the world's peace. The promise of Dr. Muehlton's accusations is that, in time, the correspondence upon this agreement, now in the Austro-German archives, will be revealed. Meanwhile, the world will need no better proof of a "Kaiser's war," if hundreds of other instances were not wanting, than the famous hand-shake incident which took place, according to Dr. Muehlton, soon after the outbreak of the war, between the Kaiser and the German leaders. They had been assembled in the Berlin castle as guests of the imperial host. As Dr. Muehlton, who was an eye-witness, draws the picture, one recognizes that underlying touch of medievalism which would well fit into the court of a Barbarossa or a Charlemagne. Gathering his guests around him, the Kaiser suddenly exclaimed: "Now, gentlemen, advance, and as we grasp hands, promise me you will stand by me to the last breath!" Thus, says Dr. Muehlton in protest, they were required to be "involuntary supporters of his war policy." He adds that the guests could hardly do otherwise, when thus bidden by their imperial host in his own castle. It is doubtful, however, whether there was one of the leaders present, with the exception of Dr. Muehlton, who would have wished to avoid that hand-clasp of the war lord, and thereby evade a pledge of fealty which, in the circumstances, could have had little or no moral value. The men whom the Kaiser assembled around him for the now historic pledge were, to a large extent, the industrial magnates and intellectual lights of the country. They were the philosophers and the manufacturers as well as the generals. They were the chemists who made the gases, the shipowners who controlled the ocean commerce, the ironmasters who forged the guns, and the men who made it possible to carry on war upon that modern scale which draws an entire nation into its toils. But one of the best proofs that the Germany of today, after forty years of careful preparation through its war lords and its philosophers, is the same as in the days of the warrior emperors, is this hand-shake scene staged within the walls of the castle by the Emperor.

### Saint Gaudens' Lincoln in Replica

Two opinions, one English, the other American, each carrying unusual weight, with respect to the possible offer by Chicago of a replica of its famous Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln to the city of London, as a memento of the observance of the centenary of peace between the two great English-speaking nations, have just been given to the public. They complement each other and jointly give strength, as they should give impetus, to a very opportune and graceful proposal.

The English view is presented by Sir Alfred Mond, as Commissioner of Works, a member of the British Cabinet, who has taken a prominent part in connection with the 100-years-of-peace observance, as well as with the matter of erecting a permanent memorial of the event. Sir Alfred is desirous primarily of having it understood that he has not taken sides in what has come to be known as the Barnard statue controversy. "I have been very careful," he says, "not to imply any veto of a replica of either the Barnard or the Saint Gaudens statue." To this he adds: "I have, however, pointed out what I think is perfectly true, that a work specially designed for the site, a work of an original character, would probably be the most satisfactory solution. Every sculptor will, I think, agree with this view."

In a measure, Lorado Taft of Chicago, an eminent American sculptor, agrees with Sir Alfred. "Ordinarily," he said, the other day, to a representative of this newspaper, "I am very much opposed to duplicates being made of works which have a peculiar local significance, which belong especially to one place." But Mr. Taft points out quickly, concerning the Saint Gaudens Lincoln: "It is my understanding that it was the Lincoln which was originally promised England, and that, for some reason we don't understand, and to our great surprise, the gift was switched off to the Barnard statue."

Sir Alfred Mond declares, and emphasizes the declaration by repetition, that the British committee is ready to accept any statue which the American committee may agree upon. "It is a question for the American donors to decide," he says. "Saint Gaudens' statue of Abraham Lincoln here in Lincoln Park," says Mr. Taft, "would be a very beautiful thing to share with England. I think it the greatest portrait statue in America. I can't think of anything better in America; in fact, I don't know of anything approaching it."

In these few words is contained the principal argument in support of the proposal to send a replica of the Saint Gaudens statue to London. Since England wants, above all things, a statue of the Great Emancipator satisfactory to the American people, and since the American people are practically as one in desiring that the world shall see Lincoln and form an impression of the man as he is pictured in Lincoln Park, Chicago, the question of original or replica becomes secondary. Saint Gaudens' Lincoln is Lincoln as the country in which he lived and the people among whom he mingled knew and loved him, and this is the Lincoln that, regardless of what the American Peace Centenary Committee may do, Chicago would like to see set up in the British capital.

### The Texas Rangers

WHEN Texas revolted against Mexico, in 1835, and when war followed the establishment of a Texan provisional government, General Sam Houston was placed in charge of the army of the embryo republic. It was a typical frontier army, but it was composed of some of the best fighting stock to be found west of the Atlantic in those days.

The revolution, as all students of American history know, ended with the rout of the Mexican army at San Jacinto, on April 21, 1836. On the 2d of September following, Texas, having declared its independence six months earlier, adopted a republican constitution, and at the same time elected General Houston President of the new commonwealth. But the Texans really had no thought of making the young Republic a rival of the United States, for, while they cast a ballot for a republican constitution, they cast another in favor of annexation to their parent country.

Political considerations in the United States alone prevented the consummation of the annexation scheme, for the time being. In the first place, there was the slavery question, and in the second place, there was the risk of involving the whole country in war with Mexico the moment annexation should be determined upon. In 1845, however, the issue having been brought squarely before the larger nation and President Polk having been elected as an annexationist, Texas was annexed, not by treaty, but by a joint resolution of Congress. Then came the expected Mexican war.

Of course, as George P. Garrison reminds us, in his volume of the Commonwealth Series, entitled "Texas, a Contest of Civilizations," the army organized under the revolution had to be kept up and maintained after the organization of the Republic until all danger of another Mexican invasion had passed. Nearly all of the men who had fought under Houston were settlers, well established in Texas, when the revolution began. When the immediate danger had passed, few of these cared to remain in service. Volunteers from the United States poured in, however, and the Texas army soon rose to a strength of 2000 men. This turned out to be rather too independent a force; it was inclined to dictate to its commanders rather than be dictated to, so about three-fourths of the force was eventually discharged, and with the remainder, who were men to be trusted, as a nucleus, a command that, in time, became known as the Rangers was brought into being.

This force is in existence at the present day. A recent report on the subject has it that, in case of trouble with Mexico, Texas could immediately put in the field along the border 10,000 mounted and armed men. Indeed, Texas has just called to the state colors eight regiments of cavalry and is training them at its own expense. These men, for the most part, are descendants of the famous Rangers who fought the Mexicans, the Comanches, and the Apaches, in the forties; who were represented in the Civil War under Albert Sidney Johnston, Hood, Forrest,

and Stewart, and who made themselves felt in the composition of the Rough Riders under Wood and Roosevelt in the Spanish-American war. The sons of the Rangers would have been glad, at any time, to have relieved the United States Government of the responsibility of caring for the border during the recent Mexican revolution.

If the United States Government does not feel that it can spare its regular soldiers, or any of its new army, for work along the Mexican border in case Mexico should become troublesome before the European War is settled, it has only to say so. The Texas Rangers are always on call. How many men Texas would be able to muster under the Lone Star flag would depend almost entirely on the number that would be required to take care of any uprising or invasion instigated or promoted by German influences in the neighboring Republic.

The spirit of Houston, Crockett, and the Alamo is still alert and abroad over the great plains of Texas, with the difference that it has behind it thousands where it had only tens in Santa Anna's days.

### Notes and Comments

IF THE Turk still harbors any hope of again being master in Palestine and Mesopotamia, he ought not to read the accounts of the British plans for excavations in those lands. Thousands of pounds have been subscribed for the purpose of founding a new school of archaeology at Jerusalem, as soon as hostilities have ceased, and prominent statesmen and scholars have already attached themselves to the movement which is to reveal the archaeological treasures of the lands of the Bible as they have never been revealed before. The workers will be drawn from all parts of the British Empire and the United States. Truly here is an optimism that contrasts strikingly with the proverbial "Kismet" of the followers of the prophet!

IF THERE is going to be any popular excitement over a coal shortage in the United States this year, now, not next winter, is the time for it. There is no good reason under the sun why the whole country should not be completely supplied with fuel. If coal is not being mined, if coal cars are not being provided, if coal supplies are not being distributed adequately, there should be no postponement of a demand for correction of these deficiencies. Last summer was frittered away by those responsible for the fuel supply, and the result was a winter filled with shortages, discomforts, and alarms. That course should not be repeated. If the public asserts its power, it will not be repeated.

MORE or less clearly it has been felt, in London and Paris circles, that the visit of the American labor delegates to Europe constituted a particularly important development in the world situation. It has been reserved to M. Pierre Mille, the French publicist, to give the essential reason of this importance, in his weekly article to The Observer. It is just this: the firm attitude of the American labor delegates spells "the temporary—and perhaps permanent bankruptcy of international Marxism." Why?

BECAUSE, Pierre Mille explains: Russian Marxism, that is Bolshevism, is sinking in anarchy. German Marxism—Sozial Demokratie, has shown that it was only German Imperialism annexed to the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns. Before the war, German Marxism directed European Socialism—today the power passes into the hands of the American labor organization, whose doctrines are not those of Marx, and whose attitude, the writer believes, does not differ from that of the British Labor Party. Briefly, "International Socialism which was German is becoming Anglo-Saxon."

A RESOLUTION extending the authority of the Secretary of War to grant permits for water power diversions at Niagara Falls was adopted by the Senate the other day. This action would be more discouraging than it is, to those desirous of preserving one of the most beautiful natural spectacles in North America, but for one thing. In connection with the granting of the extension, an amendment, offered by Senator Wadsworth of New York, to repeal the law prohibiting power companies from installing new machinery, was fortunately defeated. But, so long as private companies are permitted to use the water power of Niagara at all, the menace to the great cataract will remain.

MR. McAdoo's higher passenger and freight rates on the railroads of the United States look like an unconscious inauguration of the era when the train will tend more and more to be a hauler of freight and the one-time passenger will take refuge in the automobile or the flying machine. In the meantime, if a man has to pay 3 or 4 cents a mile for passage on a train, and he can run a motor car, with three or four passengers, eighteen to twenty miles on a gallon of gasoline which costs him about 25 cents, he is likely to think twice before buying a railroad ticket. The automobile manufacturers must be reading Mr. McAdoo, these days, with great glee and rubbing of hands.

IN ACCORDANCE with established policy, the United States Government refuses to recognize revolutionary governments in South and Central America, and in the islands round about, the purpose being to influence the peoples concerned to proceed constitutionally, and not by force, whenever they desire a governmental change. Hence President Wilson has repeatedly declined to recognize, as President of Costa Rica, Federico Tinoco, who executed the coup d'état of January 28, 1917, which unseated President Gonzalez, even though Tinoco has since taken the trouble to call a convention and have himself declared elected. When recently informed of President Wilson's latest refusal to recognize him, President Tinoco expressed himself substantially as greatly regretting the former's stubbornness, but said that, nevertheless, the government of Costa Rica must go on. Now he has brought Costa Rica in as the twenty-first nation to declare war upon Germany. Thus Costa Rica is an ally of the United States, and as such deserves special consideration. The question before President Wilson, therefore, is what to do in a case of this kind.